The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,496 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1885.
L. VALETTA	4908	1000	J. Orman	9th Oct.
M. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th "
L. TASMANIA	4488	800	R. B. Haselwood	23rd "
—ARYAN	5338	500	S. F. Cole	30th "
L. PESHAWUR	3800	600	L. H. Moule	6th Nov.
M. ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	13th "
L. CLYDE	4131	800	E. M. Edmond	20th "
—GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	27th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
RAVENNA	3372	700	E. Stewart	15th Oct.
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 21, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained, which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the Steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.
Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 330, Rs. 190 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered at LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILA	5,000	850	1st Nov. 1885.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO *MARSEILLES AND GLASGOW.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s. s. VICTORIA	3242	480	Wm. Russel	3rd Nov.

*Can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	
s. s. PERSIA	3317	480	R. Hutchison	17th Oct.
s. s. ASIA	3309	480	J. Craig	14th Nov.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 2, 1885. Agents.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE well-known and fast-sailing s.s. "CANTON," Captain Dannel, will sail direct for MARSEILLES on or about the 15th October next.

She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For passage, &c., apply to

RALLI BROTHERS.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

CLEARANCE SALE
AT
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICE,
THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,
HUMMUM STREET, No. 1.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to inform the Public of Bombay that a large assortment of Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Hats, Boots and Shoes; Parsee and Indian long Coats, Waterproofs, Neckties, Kid Gloves for Gentlemen and Children, &c., Ladies' Ulsters, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Children, and a General Stock from the First Markets of Europe.

JEWELLERY.

The Silver and Gold from Paris.
The "KORAN" from Zanzibar, very excellently bound in best leather.
The above articles will be sold at
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICE
AT
THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,
HUMMUM STREET, NO. 1.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th October, 1885, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangerole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on Monday, 5th October, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail,) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, and Bearah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th October, at noon.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 7th October, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares.* Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

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MARMALADE,
CAIRN'S HOME-MADE.
Very delicious flavour.
1 lb. tins, 9as., Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S DIETETIC COCOA...per tin	Rs. 0 14
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA... "	" 0 15
CADBURY'S COCOA ESSENCE.... "	" 1 2
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA..... "	" 1 8
SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA..... "	" 1 12
COCOA NIBS..... "	" 1 8
CHOCOLAT MENIER .....As 10, Re. 1 and	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ZEALAND
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS.

CORNED BEEF	2 lb. tins	Re.	1 1
BOILED MUTTON ...	2 "	"	1 1
EPPING SAUSAGES...	1 "	"	1 0
BEEF SAUSAGES.....	1 "	"	1 0
SHEEP TONGUES.....	1 "	"	1 2
MINCE MEAT.....	1 "	"	0 14
RABBIT.....	2 "	"	1 4
SCOTCH BROTH	"	"	1 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LITHOLYDIUM ZACHARIÆ.

SPECIFIC for GOUT and allied diseases. It acts with all the certainty of a chemical re-agent, affording relief and clearing the kidney secretions within twelve hours after commencing its use; and it is regarded as a GREAT MODERN DISCOVERY. It is free from Colchicum, being purely saline.

Bottle, Rs. 16.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TOILET CASES.

A VERY select and recherché assortment of the above, both for Ladies and Gentlemen. Sets in satinwood, walnut, and rosewood, consisting of 2 hair-brushes, 1 clothes-brush, and 1 hat-brush, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 21.

Military brushes mounted on various choice woods, and ivory, with comb, in strong leather cases, specially adapted for travelling, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 58.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

MANY hundreds of KEMP and Co.'s Medicine Chests are in use throughout India, and it is one of the customary precautions of life in this country, if residing or travelling at a distance from medical aid, to keep one of suitable dimensions always at hand.

The Company's Catalogue contains descriptions of thirty different patterns, comprising chests of Solid Leather, Plain and Polished Wood, and Block Tin. They vary in size from the small case for the pocket to the large chest for employers of labour, and in price from Rs. 6 to Rs. 130, filled.

Each Chest is furnished with a copy of "Kemp's Companion to the Medicine Chest" (3rd edition).

The Company have designed a special pattern of Chest for the remedies recommended in

"Moore's Family Medicine for India," of which the price filled is Rs. 22.

Also a special pattern for the remedies recommended in

Dr. G. Yeates Hunter's Domestic Medicine. Price, Rs. 75.

Intending purchasers are recommended to write for Catalogues, or to describe the purpose for which the Medicine Chest is required, and mention limit of price.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
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FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

THE great success attending the introduction of this Fine Spirit into the Indian Market, is a sufficient indication of its quality.

CASH. per doz. Rs.	as.		CASH. per doz. Rs.	as.
22	8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22	8

Is a blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.

22	8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22	8

The cream of Scotch Whiskies, softened and matured by Age.

22	8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22	8

Pure and wholesome, Guaranteed to be distilled from the best malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

22	8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22	8

Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.

22	8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22	8

Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.

22	8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22	8

The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the brand.

22	8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22	8

Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.

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Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

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Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

DRESS HATS.

"THE LATEST SHAPES."

"SUPERIOR FINISHED" "EXTRA LIGHT."

Best Silk Plush ...	...Rs. 14 and 16	Tall Beaver Brown	...Rs. 14 and 16
Tall Drab, Fine Felt	... " 12 and 14	Best Opera, Self-closing	... " 16

CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT.—2 annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

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"HOW TO GET SITUATIONS."—By ALEX. GRAYTHORNE, Esq.—Containing the most Essential Rules, and Practical Hints and Suggestions, of the greatest importance, to every person who is looking out for a Situation—PRICE ANNAS FOUR per copy.

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CALCUTTA.
25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON ALL ORDERS ABOVE Rs. 25 IN VALUE.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

IS supplied to order, and, for the convenience of TRAVELLERS, from an extensive stock ready for immediate use.

Our TAILORING DEPARTMENT is under the superintendence of a FIRST-CLASS experienced ENGLISH CUTTER, and we guarantee to supply CLOTHING of HIGH-CLASS STYLE, FIT, FINISH, &c.

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THE BEST DISINFECTANT

According to the Testimony and Analyses of a number of Medical Men and Analytical Chemists.

Not Poisonous—Cheap—Not Disagreeable.

Observe the Trade Mark on each bottle.
Invaluable for Hospitals, Barracks, Sick Rooms, Closets, Drains, Surgical, Medical and Domestic Purposes, Mosquitoes, Flies, Insects, Smells, Cholera, Fever, &c.
All disappear where Phenyle is used.
Price per Bottle, As. 8, Re. 1, and Rs. 2-8-0 : Rs. 6-8, 12-8, and 27-8, in 1, 2, and 5 Gallon Drums.
Municipalities and Traders supplied at Wholesale Rates.

The genuine article sold only by the
SOLE AND SPECIALLY APPOINTED AGENTS,

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THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

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BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS,
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS.
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

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JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS'

Calcutta Exhibition, 1883,
Two Diplomas of Honour & Two Gold Medals.
The Royal Portuguese Order of Knighthood, 1883
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Gold Medals :
Sydney, 1879-80 ; Paris, 1867, 1870, 1878 ;
Amsterdam, 1869 ; London, 1862 ;
Philadelphia, 1876 ; South Africa, 1877 ;
Melbourne, 1880.

PATENTED.
Great Britain, America, Austria, Germany, France, Belgium, Italy.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS
ON THE HIRE PURCHASE-SYSTEM.

PRICE-LISTS POST-FREE.

BOMBAY { MARCKS & CO., LIMITED, } POONA
SOLE AGENTS.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.'S
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

WE guarantee our WHISKIES to be distilled from MALT ONLY. They are PURE MILD, and AGREEABLE, and entirely Free from Essential Oils and other impurities—too often found in Common Raw Grain Spirits of inferior quality.

12½ per cent. Cash.			Credit.	
Rs. 21	0	FINE HIGHLAND MALT..... "Scotch Whisky" Rs.	24	0
23	10	SUPERIOR OLD BLEND, 5 years old	27	0
29	12	"BLAIR ATHOL," 10 years old..... "Guaranteed"	34	0

We would specially draw the attention of consumers to our "Superior Old Blend" which we have no hesitation in stating cannot be surpassed either in quality or price.

A. FERGUSON and Co. "Breadalbane Whisky," as supplied to Government and approved by the Government Analyst, Rs. 21-0 dozen nett.

Detailed Price List of COGNACS, CLARETS, SHERRIES, HOCKS and CHAMPAGNES, &c., on application.

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THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.
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THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

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Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

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AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
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T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., Ld.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Works and Offices—Mazagon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL,

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1885.

POPULAR CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

BYCULLA SCHOOL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

PROGRAMME.

1. Trio.....“Hark to the Bugle sound”.....
Messrs. Watson, Measor, and Hardie.
2. Song ....“In Happy Moments”.....Wallace.
Mr. Measor.
3. Piano Solo.....
Miss Holloway.
4. Serenade.“The Parting Hour”.....Macbeth.
Mr. Macbeth.
5. Song ....“Golden Love”.....Wellings.
Miss Kelly.
6. Song .....“Twickenham Ferry”.....
Mr. Brandon.
7. Song ....“The awful little scrub”.....
Mr. Nicholson.
8. Piano Solo.“Fantasie,”(Fra Diavolo) .....Smith.
Mr. J. Brooks.
9. Song. “Jessie, the Flower o’ Dunblane”
Mr. Watson.
10. Duet .....“Larboard Watch”.....Williams.
Messrs. Shepherd and Brandon.

COMMENCE AT 5-45.

ENTRANCE ONE RUPEE; Children Half Price.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE ENGLISH COMEDY & VARIETY CO.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
MR. GEO. ANDERSON.
TUESDAY, 6TH OCTOBER.

ENORMOUS ATTRACTION
CROWDED AUDIENCES.

Hundreds unable to gain admission at last performance.
COME ONE! COME ALL!
The Brethren are kindly asked to attend Programme.
COMIC OPERETTA
“RETAINED ON BOTH SIDES.”
GRAND MUSICAL INTERLUDE
THE RAYMOND BROTHERS
In the Champion Double Song and Dance.
GORGEOUS BURLESQUE
WILKINS AND HIS DINAH.
New and Beautiful Scenery.
Latest Songs & Dances, Grotesque Allusions.
Prices.
Boxes Rs. 12. Reserved Seats Rs. 3. Second Rs. 2. Pit Re. 1. Back seats Annas 8.
Tickets at SOUNDY & CO., Limited.
N.B.—Please apply early to prevent disappointment as a great number of tickets have been sold.

FRIDAY, 9TH OCTOBER.
THERE WILL BE TROUBLE.
“ALL ABOUT A BONNET”
CHING, CHANG, HOU.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

At the QUARTERLY MEETING called for 8th instant, Dr. Cook will move the adoption of the Committee’s Report as to the future system of management of the Gokuldas T. Hospital. The Hon. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has been nominated by Desabhoy Framji Esq., C.S.I. and seconded by Muncherjee N. Banajee, Esq., for election as Town Councillor at this Quarterly Meeting.

H. WYNFORD BARROW.
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 2nd October, 1885.

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY three new or second-hand portable hand CRANES, complete on carriage, power 1½ tons, radius 10 feet, with cast iron balance weights. They must be in thorough working order and guaranteed to stand hard rough work for any reasonable time.

Apply to the undersigned, stating terms for delivery at port of Tellicherry or P. O. B. at any Indian port.

GEO. ANDERSON,
Ditt. Bd. Distt Engineer.
Malabar District Engineer’s Office, District Board,
Calicat, 28th September, 1885.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at Cocanada, on SATURDAY, the 31st October, 1885, in lot or lots as may be determined hereafter the good-will, premises, implements, furniture, &c., of the firm of
ROBERTS & Co.,
Cigar Manufacturers, Cocanada,
(Established 1865)
as a going concern.

For particulars apply to
A. MacNAB,
Administrator to the Estate of the late John Paterson,
Sole Proprietor, Cocanada.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

WITH reference to the Notification No. 3735, General Department, by order of HIS EXCELLENCY the RIGHT HONOURABLE the GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL which appeared in Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 1st instant and under Rule 1 of the Rules therein referred to, it is hereby notified that the POLLING PLACE for the Ratepayers’ Election to be held on Monday, the 12th day of October, 1885, is fixed to be at the Town Hall.

E. C. R. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner’s Office, Bombay, 3rd October 1885.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of QUARTERS for Nursing Sisters and OUT-HOUSES in the Compound of the J. J. Hospital, Bombay.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms of Tender obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed and endorsed to be delivered at the office of the undersigned until 1 p.m., on Thursday, the 15th instant.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POST of SECRETARY to the GOCULDAS TEJPAL CHARITIES is now VACANT, and that intending applicants for the post should send in their applications to the undersigned on or before the 20th inst. with copies of testimonials and references. None but Hindoos well acquainted with the English and Gujrati languages and possessed of a competent knowledge of book-keeping need apply.

The salary of the post is Rs. 125 with prospects of increase the services of the Secretary give satisfaction.

RAMDAS LADHA,
Acting Secretary,
Gocultas Tejpal Charities.
11, Holichuckla, Fort, Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1885.

POSTAL NOTICE.

PARCEL POST WITH THE WEST INDIES.

ON and after the 1st October, 1885, Parcels will be received at any Post Office in India for transmission to the following places in the West Indies:—

Jamaica.
Grenada.
St. Lucia.
Tobago.
Trinidad.

2. The rate of postage for parcels addressed to these places will be one rupee for every pound or fraction of a pound weight.

3. The limit of weight for such parcels will be 7lbs., and the conditions as to size, contents, limits of value, &c., will be the same as those for parcels addressed to the United Kingdom for delivery through the British Post Office, except that parcels intended for Jamaica may not exceed 2 feet in length and 1 foot in girth.

4. Each parcel must be accompanied by a Customs declaration in the prescribed form, as in the case of parcels intended for the United Kingdom.

H. B. M. JAMES,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.
Simla, 28th Sept. 1885.

POSTAL NOTICE.

MONEY ORDER EXCHANGE BETWEEN INDIA AND HAWAII.

ON and after the 1st October, 1885, MONEY ORDERS may be issued at any Post Office in India for payment in Hawaii (Sandwich Islands).

2. The rates of commission and general conditions for such orders will be the same as those prescribed for orders on countries which are served through the United Kingdom, (*vide* clauses 265 and 267 of the *Indian Postal Guide* of April, 1885), *viz.*—

	Rs. a.
On sums not exceeding ..2 2	0 4
,, exceeding ..2 2 and not exceeding ..5 5	0 8
,, ,, ,, 5 5 ,, ,, ,, 7 7	0 12
,, ,, ,, 7 7 ,, ,, ,, 10 10	1 0
,, ,, ,, 10 10 ,, ,, ,, 12 12	1 4
,, ,, ,, 12 12 ,, ,, ,, 15 15	1 8
,, ,, ,, 15 15 ,, ,, ,, 17 17	1 12
,, ,, ,, 17 17 ,, ,, ,, 20 20	2 0

NOTE.—A deduction will be made by the London Post Office from the amounts payable to the payees, at the following rates:—

For sums not exceeding	£ 2 2d.
,, ,, exceeding ..£ 2 but not exceeding ..£ 5	5d.
,, ,, ,, 5 5 ,, ,, ,, 7 7	9d.
,, ,, ,, 7 7 ,, ,, ,, 10 10	1s.

H. E. M JAMES,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.
Simla, 28th September, 1885.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled “The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866.” Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of ARTHUR SULIVAN, late of Nair near Sibi, on the Afghan Frontier, Contractor, deceased, (who died at sea on board the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company’s Steam-ship “Gwalior” on or about the 5th day of July, 1885, and Probate of a Notorial Copy of whose Will was on the 1st day of October 1885 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to THOMAS WILLIAM GRANT, an Executive Engineer, in the Department of Public Works in the Madras Presidency, one of the Executors named in the said Will, to have effect throughout the whole of British India, limited, until the original or an authenticated copy of the said Will be produced and reserving the right of COLONEL GEORGE AUGUSTUS PILMER SULIVAN, the other Executor named in the said Will to come in and apply for Probate thereof) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Thomas William Grant on his behalf at their office in Apollo-road within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 2nd day of December, 1885, as after that date the said Thomas William Grant as such Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in his hands according to the directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

All persons indebted to the said Estate are required to pay the amounts due from them respectively to the said Thomas William Grant as such Executor forthwith.—Dated this 2nd day of October, 1885.

HOME, CONROY & BROWN,
Solicitors for the abovenamed Executor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

IN AID OF THE
MARQUIS OF RIPON
RECEPTION AND MEMORIAL FUND,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THE MANAGING COMMITTEE,
THURSDAY, 8TH OCTOBER, 1885,
THE PARSI VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY

Beg to announce to the Public of Bombay, that the whole proceeds of THURSDAY night’s performance will be given to the Committee of the above Fund, the proprietors bearing all the expenses; they hope that the general public will not fail to accord their valued support for this worthy purpose.

When will be produced
The highly interesting opera with effective Scenery
ENTITLED
SAIFOOS SOLOMAN.
To be followed by
AN AMUSING FARCE.
Box to hold four, Rs. 10; Orchestra Stalls Rs. 2.
Other classes as usual.
Seats secured at the Box Office of the Theatre.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 18, Rampart-row, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors’ Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1885.
2. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Motiram Bhughubhai, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 14th October, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By order of the Directors,
A. W. CAMPBELL,
Acting Chief Agent.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1885.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION
MANGALORE TILES.

PATENTED UNDER ACTS XV. OF 1859 AND XIII. OF 1872.

IN consequence of many imitations of the above original “Mission” Tiles first introduced in India in 1865 by the Industrial Establishment of the above “Mission,” they are now made on entirely new principles and patented. “Mission” Mangalore Tiles are so long before the public and so well known for their ELEGANCE, DURABILITY and CHEAPNESS, that nothing more need be said about them. The NEW TILES possess all the improvements suggested by a long course of manufacture, and are such as always to command that degree of popularity which ever honest goods made by skilled Europeans trained in their particular business.

Tiles sent direct from the Factory to any seaport town at cheap freight.

Contracts entered into for setting Tiles and Building Ridges, Hips, &c.

☞ Orders now registered for new season tiles due here in September next.

Sample tiles will be sent free of charges, and every other information supplied by
WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.

J. NEUBERG’S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON’S CROP.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
THOMSON’S PRIME	22 0	2 8
Do. No. 1	19 0	2 2
DAWSON’S PRIME	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 1	18 0	2 0
PASHAS No. 1	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 2	18 0	2 0
NONPAREIL	15 0	1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
PREMIERS	27 0	3 0
REGALIA	24 0	2 12
LONDRES	22 0	2 8
FAVORITAS	20 0	2 4
PRINCES	18 0	2 0
CONCHAS	18 0	2 0

PONDICHERRY TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
LONGS (Cheroots)	27 0	3 0
INDIANS (Cigars)	24 0	2 12
RAJAHS (Cheroots)	18 0	2 0

COCONADA TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
BABINGTONS	18 0	2 0
		Per 200
OFFICE	14 0	3 4

BURMAHS.
By direct importation, Rs. 17 per 1,000; Rs. 2 per 100.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

CHUBB’S DESPATCH BOXES.

JAPANNED TIN.

EACH fitted with Tray, Portfolio, Instrument-Pad, Note Paper, Envelopes, Patent Inkstand, Wax, &c.; and with space for Letters and Papers beneath the Tray, with Patent Detector Lock and two Keys.

Outside Measure.

No. 1.	15 by 10 by 5 in.	Rs.	41 4
,, 1.	Do. do. with extra Tray	,,	45 12
	Leather Travelling Cover for above	,,	12 0
,, 2.	15 by 11 by 6 in.	,,	45 0
,, 2.	,, with extra Tray	,,	49 8
	Leather Travelling Cover for above	,,	13 8
,, 3.	17 by 11 by 7 in.	,,	51 12
,, 3.	,, with extra Tray	,,	53 4
,, 3.	,, fitted with instruments	,,	60 4
	Leather Travelling Cover for above	,,	15 0

CHUBB’S CASH-BOXES.

No. 1	6 by 4 by 2½ inches	Rs.	13 8
,, 2	7¾ by 4½ by 3 ,,	,,	15 0
,, 3	9 by 5¼ by 3½ ,,	,,	17 4
,, 4	10 by 6 by 4 ,,	,,	19 8
,, 5	11 by 6¼ by 4½ ,,	,,	21 0
,, 6	12 by 7 by 5 ,,	,,	22 8
,, 7	14 by 8 by 6 ,,	,,	24 12

CHUBB’S PAPER BOXES.

	Outside Measure.	With Pen-tray and Inkstand.
No. 1	—14 by 6 by 5 inches	Rs. 22 8 27 0
,, 2	—15 by 9½ by 6 ,,	,, 24 12 29 4
,, 3	—17 by 11 by 7 ,,	,, 27 0 31 8
,, 4	—18 by 12½ by 8 ,,	,, 30 0 34 8

CHUBB’S DEED BOXES.

No. 1	—13 by 9 by 8 inches	Rs.	20 4
,, 2	—14½ by 10 by 10 ,,	,,	22 8
,, 3	—16 by 12 by 11 ,,	,,	26 4
,, 4	—18 by 13 by 12 ,,	,,	30 0
,, 5	—20 by 15 by 15 ,,	,,	34 8
,, 6	—23 by 17 by 16 ,,	,,	40 8

CHUBB’S FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 1	—12 by 8 by 4 inches	Rs.	18 12
,, 2	—14 by 10 by 5 ,,	,,	21 0

CHUBB’S NEW PATENT FIRE AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.

No. 2, 1 ft. 10 in. high by 1 ft. 5 in. wide by 1 ft. 4 in. deep	Rs.	161 4
No. 7, 2 ft. high by 1 ft. 6 in. wide by 1 ft. 6 in. deep.	,,	213 12

CHUBB’S PATENT PADLOCKS.

Inches.	Rs. a.	Inches.	Rs. a.
¾	7 12	2½	10 4
¾	6 11	2½	10 10
1	6 14	3	10 14
1½	7 8	3½	11 14
1½	7 12	3½	13 2
1½	8 2	3½	16 4
2	9 0	4	18 12
2½	9 10	The Queen’s Padlock..	4 10

CHUBB’S PATENT CUPBOARD LOCKS.

Inches.	Rs. a.	Inches.	Rs. a.
2	6 4	4 by 2	7 8
2½	6 8	4 by 2½	8 2
3	6 14	4 by 3	9 6
3½	6 11	4½ by 3	10 0

CHUBB’S PATENT DRAWER LOCKS.

1½ in.	Rs. 6 4	2½	Rs. 6 14
1¾ ,,	,, 6 4	2¾ ,,	,, 6 14
2 ,,	,, 6 8	3 ,,	,, 7 4
2½ ,,	,, 6 8	3½ by 3 in.	,, 8 12
	4 by 3 in.	Rs. 9 6	

CHUBB’S PATENT BOX OR CHEST LOCKS.

Inches	Rs. a.	Inches	Rs. a.
1½, 13, or 2	each 6 11	3½	8 2
2½ or 2¾	,, 7 4	4	9 0
3	7 12	4½	9 10

CHUBB’S PATENT PEDESTAL LOCKS.

2½ in.	Rs. 7 4	3 in.	Rs. 7 12
		3½ in.	Rs. 8 2

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

A C. B. BAY PONY in splendid condition, and light DOG-CART, with harness, &c., complete, Rs. 225. Apply “B.,” this office.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon’ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tongas. Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

THE GRADUATED MEDICINE TUMBLER. Re. 1 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED a COMPETENT ENGINEER for a Cotton Mill. Apply to “TIGER,” care of this paper.

FOR SALE, second hand engraved hunter by Jam. M’Cabe, Rs. 350 nett. Original Jam. M’Cabe: No. 7, Meadow-street, A. N. DAVER.

MYRRH ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-POWDER.—Beautifies the teeth, preserves them from decay and accumulation of Tartar. Collett and Co., Ld. Price 12 annas per box.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Surgeon-Major and Mrs. CROKER were at the Chowk Hotel for one month and experienced every attention from the Manager. The table was always well found and the rooms comfortable. The Hotel from its raised position always enjoys a cool fresh breeze and has the full benefit of sea air.

KEROSINE OIL, for cash only, 150 Degrees Snowflake, Rs. 4-8. Refined 125 Degrees Rs. 3-8, for sale. Apply to NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co., 13, Meadow-street. One case contains two Tins of Oil.

ROOMS! ROOMS!! and TWO SHOPS, splendid position. Apply 81, Hornby-road (late Salvation Hall).

FOR SALE one new and one second-hand IRON SAFES. H. A. COGGAN, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO-DAY:—A great variety of ICES and LIQUORS of the best quality at the VIENNA ICE CREAM SALOON, Church-gate-street.

JUST RECEIVED a small supply of TOILET and NURSERY SPONGES, very cheap. FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

TO LET, an airy OFFICE-ROOM at No. 1, DEAN LANE, Fort. Apply to NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE, on the premises.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, imported at regular intervals from Cairo direct.—Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 2-8 per 100. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

REDUCED PRICES.—Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dress maker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

PHIPSON and Co., have now a supply of Moigneaux’s CHAMPAGNE, the new brand, now largely used at the London Clubs. Rs. 54-8 per case.

PERRIER JOUET, B Brand, reserve cuvee Champagne, Magnums Rs. 14; Quarts Rs. 57 and Pints Rs. 30-8 per dozen. Apply, LYON and Co.

WEDDING BON BONS, Wedding Cakes, Wedding Wreaths, Wedding Bouquets, for Brides and Bridesmaids.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

WANTED an experienced SALESMAN well up in all branches of the Import Trade and able to influence Indent business.—Apply “AGRA,” care of this paper.

WANTED for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill, up-country, a competent MILL MANAGER. Apply GREAVES, COTTON and Co., Fort.

MACLEAN’S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SELLING OFF Gent’s, Ladies’ and Children’s boots in Patent Leather, Kid and Dog Skin. Also Gaiters, Slippers, Hats and Caps of different shapes, Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 4-8 each.—Y. A. LACKA & Co.

£6 466 527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

FOR SALE, Best “Bloachairn” FIRE BRICKS; also best Steel Plates specially manufactured for boiler flues at ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Defence Works, Mazagon.

JUST UNPACKED and FOR SALE, CHEAP, CHEAP.—Bismarck Summer Merino Shirts, Superior Dressed Brown Holkapur Shirts.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

BEST, cheapest House in Bombay for Gold, Silver Jewellery, Phulkaris, Persian Carpets, Indian shawls, Bukhara stone, Necklace (a New Novelty.)—Herjimull & Co., Rampart-row, Bombay.

ATKINSON’S PERFUMERY, a large shipment of choice Perfumes, Hair Lotions, Brilliantine, Soaps, Tooth-powders, &c., &c., just to hand. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

CRYSTOLEUM BOXES, very useful for amateurs, only Rs. 15. Glasses for crystoleum painting carte-de-visite size 12 as. per pair, cabinet size Re. 1 per pair—At Steward & Co., No. 2, Church-Gate-Street.

CHEAPEST House in Bombay for Glassware, crockery Stationery, Fancy Goods, Toys, Albums, Stores and all useful things.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED a Parsee of good address to canvas orders for Mill fabrics and Machinery. Must be well connected, and able to influence business. Salary and Commission. Address “INDENT,” *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a very handsome grey Waler, 15¾ hands, 8 years old, very powerful and particularly steady; is a perfect charger and carries a lady. The property of Sir FRANK SOUTER. Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM, and Co., Bellasis-road.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE, IN CUT:—Cooked Ham, Ham Sandwiches, &c. Hot Tiffins, Wines and Spirits.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

MINNESINGERS.

THE FIRST SMOKING CONCERT of the Fourth Season will be given in the Gymkhana Pavilion, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 7th, commencing at 9-30 p.m.

Members and Honorary Members of the Society can obtain tickets from the undersigned. Price Rs. one each.

G. W. ROUGHTON,
Honorary Secretary, 5, Church-lane.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.
STUDIO OPEN DAILY.
FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE, Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE DAUGHTER of a GENERAL OFFICER, over 30, and used to good society, wishes to become Chaperon to a young lady in India, or the Colonies. India preferred. Highest references given and required. Small salary. For further particulars, apply by letter to “N. W. P.,” care of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 55, Parliament-street, London, England.

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY two first-class BRIDGE INSPECTORS temporarily (men well up in masonry and erecting iron girders) on a salary of Rs. 150. per mensem.

Apply with copies of testimonials.

GEO. ANDERSON,
Dt. Bd. District Engineer, Malabar.
Office of the Dt. Bd. Dt. Engineer, Malabar, Calicut, 25th September, 1885.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received up to the 15th October, 1885, for the SUPPLY of BOOKS and FORM to this Company for the period of one year commencing from 1st January, 1886.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples of the Books and Forms seen at the Chief Storekeeper’s Office, Colaba.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
Bombay, 30th September, 1885.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received up to the 15th instant, for the CONSTRUCTION of NEW STATION BUILDINGS at GOVA GATE STATION, on HIS HIGHNESS the GAEKWAR’S RAILWAY. Plans, specifications and conditions of Contract may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of this Company Bombay.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Offices, Bombay, 1st October, 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

1 case colored lappets.
1 case white nansooks.
5 cases white jaconets.
3 cases white muils.
5 bales grey shirtings.
2 cases white dhoties.
2 cases nets.

On account and at the risk of Dawoodbhoy Allibhoy and by order of Messrs. Sawyer and Co.

G A—3 cases polished plate glasses 3½ by 5.
3 ,, do. do. 4 by 6.
3 ,, do. do. 7 by 5.
3 ,, do. do. 8 by 6.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 5th October, 1885.

MESSRS. S. SHREECRUSHNAJEE & CO.

SALE of Choice and Valuable Oleographs, &c., &c., in Splendid and Elegant Gilt Black Frames.

By the best artists without reserve.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. S. SHREECRUSHNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Auction-room, at 1 p. m., an invoice of 12 cases Oleographs comprising following subjects:—

Sets of Seasons, Beatrice, By the River, Sporting, Female Head, Popes, Good News, Flower Gatherers, In the Snow, Snow Balling, Mary Queen of Scott, Sir Walter Raleigh Hay Field, Wine Tester, Duke and Duchess of Albany, Breakfast Time Courtship Marriage, Prince and Princess of Wales, On the Rhine, Moss Rose and Primrose, Printer and Setter, Lake Seine, Gamblers at the Well.

Now on view and catalogues are ready.

S. SHREECRUSHNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 5th October, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, dhoties.
1 case colored woollen cloth
2 ,, 80 gross throstles bobbins.
1 case buggy whips.
2 cases white flannel.
1 new Cabul tent, 40 lbs.
2 single barrelled breech-loading rifles by Westley Richard.
1 double barrelled breech-loading gun.
20 cases 160 gallons cylinder oil.
20 ,, 160 ,, lubricating oil.
2 new sewing machines.
1 large cooking stove.

By order of Mr. Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia and on account and at the risk of Hajee Dada Aba—

2 cases steel spectacles.
2 ,, do. do. and penknives.

By order of Goolabchund Kessowjee and on account and at the risk of Sonee Vallijee Gangjee—

2 pearl diamond, ruby and emerald tanmania, 5 diamond puddnck, 1 diamond rose ring, 1 brilliant rose, ring, 1 gold ring and 13 pearls.

On account and at the risk of Pranjeewun Munorbhoy—

1 pair gold sackla and 1 silver lotia.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Vully Hajee Khumissa.

E. W.—2 cases sundries consisting of pencils, inks, 555 gilt alberts, &c., &c.

At 2 P. M.

1 strong well built mail-phaeton with a pair of hard-working galloways and brass mounted double harness in thorough order.
1 handsome light brougham.
1 ,, mail phaeton.
1 ,, light victoria with removable coach box.
1 ,, strong office shigram.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Bhugwandas Bhagla—

Ex s. s. Teddington.

150 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF TEAK LOGS, POSTS, RAFTERS AND SCANTLINGS

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana by order of Hajee Peer Mahomed Ameen—

A quantity of teak logs, posts, rafters and scantlings, also Singapore boards, &c. in lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Green Street, Fort, opposite the Bank of Bombay, valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, Vienna bentwood furniture, English brass bedsteads, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, hanging chandeliers with shades and lustres, 5, 6 and 7 light hanging kerosine oil lamps, single hanging lamps, wall shades, oleographs, Brussel carpets, &c., &c., the same comprises drawing room tables with and without marble tops, sofa and reclining couches, drawing room chairs, teapoys, writing table, tripod, stands, folding chairs, dressing tables, dressing glasses, lady’s dressing-room, conversation couches, teapoys with marble tops, whatnot, iron bedstead, almirahs with mirror glassdoors, wardrobe, chest of drawers, washhand table, bentwood couches and chairs, children’s high chairs, bentwood and lightwood rocking chairs, office chairs, English brass bedsteads, 6 by 8 plated candelabra, large size pier-glasses in gilt frames, flower vases and holders, wall lamps with mirrors, table and hanging lamps, Brussel’s carpets, handsome oleographs in gilt frames, reflectors, 6 light candeliers, with glass shades, children’s perambulators iron safe, musical box, Japaneso cabinet, &c.

Property on view.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 108 of 1884.
Cadurbhoy Moolla Amiji and others.
vs.
Mahomedally Moolla Abdoolally and another.

Under instructions from James Flynn, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder on THURSDAY next, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m.

2 square teak logs.
33 penny logs.
A quantity of sawn timber.
The materials of a tiled shed.

And on account and at the risk of Khanbhoy Ebramjee Poonawalla.

9 square teak logs.

On account and at the risk of Essack Tyeb Poonawalla.

22 bendnck logs.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Hubib Ahmed.

82 teak scantlings.

SALE OF 1ST CLASS TEAK BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, on account and at the risk of Moola Adamjee Ebramjee.

Ex Gulf of Suez,

K & Co.—About 35 tons 1st class teak boards and scantlings.
In lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 10th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Upper Colaba, opposite the Observatory the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood and inlaid household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome strong-built light victoria, a strong bay horse, rich table ornaments, handsome China vases, superior pictures, rich Brussels carpets, handsome kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, gentleman’s saddle, garden plants, &c., the property of T. M. ENGLISH, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE of the machinery of the “Nerbada Hind Flour Mill” at Duncan Road, opposite Two Tanks.

On SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 94, Duncan Road, to close partnership account.

The machinery, tools and plant of the “Nerbada Hind Flour Mill,” consisting of a horizontal high pressure engine, diameter of cylinder 11 in., stroke 16 in., and 16 horse steel boiler, 16 feet long and 5′ 2″ in diameter by Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies, Limited, of Ipswich 2′ 48″ corn mills with frame, Euroka simiter and separating machine, iron tanks, shafting, pullies, &c., the whole in good working order, nearly new, having been imported only about 4 months ago.

The whole of the machinery will be sold in one lot, and can be inspected, and further information obtained from the undersigned a week before the day of sale.

SALE OF choice and rare plants in tubs and pots at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, Byculla.

A large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, the property of H. A. GEYER, Esq., consisting of a large variety of very rare crotons, stephantis, roses, caladiums, begonias, laurels, ferns, jassamines, &c., most of the tubs are copper bound.

The plants will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 5th October, 1885.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER’S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies’

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Abkari Commission, 2-30 p. m.
Polo, Bombay vs. Poona, 1-30 p. m.
Rahnoomai Mazdiasn Society. Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5 p. m.
Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, Council Meeting, 5-30 p. m.
Afternoon Concert, Town-Hall, 5-45 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 3rd:—Secundra (s), from Calcutta; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; and Clan Macleod, Liverpool. Yesterday:—Darlington (s), from Rangoon; Chilka (s), Moulmein; and Persia (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 3rd:—Rhosma (s) and Sunbeam (s), for Hull; Ancona (s), China, &c. Yesterday:—Inchbourva (s), for Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Adowa entered the dock on Friday, and the s. s. Sunbeam and Ancona left it on Saturday.

BAND OF THE MARINE BATTALION.—As the band of the Marine Battalion are going through their annual course of musketry, they will not play in public until further notice.

ARDASEER HORMARJEE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients during the month of September was 2,460, out of which 405 were new admissions, the daily average being 82.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Ebrahim Hassoonjee, a shop-keeper at Duncan-road, has reported that his shop was broken into on Thursday night, and two brass engine bearings stolen therefrom.

BLESSING THE CROPS.—On Sunday, the 27th ultimo, a thanksgiving solemn high mass was celebrated at Utan, Salsette, in connection with the ceremony of blessing the new rice Oryza Sativa harvest.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The daily average attendance in the N. M. Petit Khetwady branch of this dispensary for the month of September was 215, the total admissions being 1,802. The prevailing diseases were fever and diarrhœa.

THEFT AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—Nathan Sakoba, a bricklayer, was on Saturday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing 121 brass window hooks, about five weeks ago, from Government House, Parel. The accused admitted the charge, pleading drunkenness. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Saturday at Sanklee Tank, Byculla, on the body of Sujjee, woman, aged 45 years. She had been ailing for some time, and was of weak mind. She was missed from home on Friday, and the following morning her body was found in the Sanklee Tank. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

DROWNED.—Another inquest was held at Walkeshwar on the body of a Hindoo girl, aged 6 years, named Godhavree. While bathing in the Walkeshwar Tank she went beyond her depth, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded. A third inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora on the body of Bhoja Sucka, aged 30 years. On Saturday he fell into a quarry-hole containing about 15 feet of water, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE.—We understand that the Government have expressed to the promoters of the Fergusson College their inability to propose at present the promised sum of thirty thousand rupees towards its erection and that it is abandon the site at the Budwar Wada proposed as Nana's Wada as a site.—*Poona Observer.*

T. PARSEE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—The proprietors of this enterprising dramatic company intended to give during this month three performances, the proceeds of which are to be distributed in aid of objects of public beneficence. These were the Ripon Memorial Fund, the Parsee Girls' Schools Association Fund, and the Nowrozjee Furdoonjee Memorial Fund. As the last is to be merged in the first of those funds, the company propose to contribute the proceeds of the third performance to the Fawcett Memorial Fund instead.

BREACH OF TRUST.—On Saturday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Nusserwanjee Coovercjee charged Merwanjee Jehangirjee Palkiwalla with criminal breach of trust in respect of a shigram. Mr. D'Souza prosecuted, and Mr. Davur, barrister, defended the accused. It is alleged that the parties met each other at an auction, and the complainant agreed to let the accused have a shigram and horse on hire by the day. When the complainant went to demand the money for the hiring, the accused said he had sold the horse and shigram for a long time the complainant learnt that his carriage and horse had been sold. The accused asserted that he had bought the carriage, and had a perfect right to sell it. The case was adjourned for the production of further evidence.

THE LATE MR. NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE.—The meeting of the Parsee community under the auspices of the Rahnoomai Mazdiasn Sabha will be held to-day at 5 p.m., at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to pass resolutions recording the loss sustained by the community in the death of Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee. At the regular monthly meeting, held on Saturday last, of Lodge "Rising Star of Western India," of which the late Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee was a Past Master, the usual work was working in the first degree in black in token of mourning. The Most Wor. the Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India expressed the melancholy satisfaction he felt in being present on the occasion, and spoke in highly eulogistic terms of the deceased brother. Resolutions, in support of which Wor. Bros. R. M. Chichgar, the Ruling Master, Dadabhai Nowrojí, H. M. Chichgar, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, and M. C. Murzban spoke in feeling terms, were adopted, expressing the deep regret of the Lodge at the death of the brother, and appointing a committee to communicate to the deceased's widow the sympathy of all the brethren.

THE NEVILL CASE.—Another phase of the interminable Nevill case has recently presented itself. Mr. Edwards, the proprietor of the *Hyderabad Telegraph*, has written a letter to Mr. Mehdi Ali (Nawab Nawaz Jung), demanding from him the payment of Rs. 7,000, the balance of the Rs. 12,000 he alleges to have been promised to him in connection with the prosecution against Verner and him by Major Nevill; and threatening that, unless this sum is promptly paid, he would make public the letters in his possession from him, Munir-ul-Mulk, Mr. Mehdi Hassan, and others in connection with the case, and the parts enacted therein by each of these. Mr. Mehdi Ali at once forwarded on the letter to the Minister, who called upon Edwards to withdraw it and apologize, under pain of immediate suppression of his press and paper.—*Deccan Times.*

COOPER, MADON, AND Co.

THE third ordinary general meeting of shareholders of this company was held on Saturday afternoon. In the absence of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Dorabjee Naigamwallah was called to the chair. The following report of the Director for the eight months ending 30th June was submitted to the shareholders:—

In conformity with the arrangement of last year the directors now submit their report to the shareholders for the past eight months ending 30th June. The directors again the pleasure of assuring the shareholders that the business of the company at the close of the period reviewed, is of a satisfactory character and under good management may be expected to grow yet further. As in the previous year, the stock in hand has been carefully examined by the secretaries and managers and every item appears in a stock book which is open to the inspection of the shareholders. In valuing the stock the principle adopted last year has been again followed, and all articles which are considered to be old and the sale of which is therefore not to be depended on, have been altogether omitted; others have been valued at considerably under cost price and the rest of the stock at cost price; and the directors believe that the estimated value of the stock thus arrived at by the secretaries and managers may be safely relied on. Turning to the outstandings, the directors believe that in view of the amount of capital invested and the extent of the company's operations, the amount due by constituents will be deemed by the shareholders to indicate a very satisfactory method of collection. The directors propose that the net balance of the profit and loss account should be distributed as follows:—Dividend of Rs. 9½ per share, being at the rate of 14½ per cent. per annum, Rs. 28,500; writing off 6 2-3rd per cent. of the goodwill account, *i. e.*, 10 per cent. for the year Rs. 1,945-3-9; writing off 3rd of the preliminary expenses, *i. e.*, 50 per cent. for Rs. 1,320-15-1; writing off 3rd per cent. for deterioration of furniture and fixtures, *i.e.*, 5 per cent. for the year Rs. 657-13-2; amount carried to next year's account Rs. 2,855-15-3, total Rs. 35,249-15-3. Mr. D. E. Wacha, the auditor, also retires from office, and it is open to the shareholders to re-elect him for the next year. The directors wish to acknowledge the zeal and care with which he has performed the audit of such a company as theirs.

On the motion of the chairman the report and statement of profit and loss with audited balance sheet made up to 30th June, were adopted. A dividend of Rs. 9½ per share was also declared and Messrs. Jefferson and Cowasjee Pestonjee Naigamwalla were re-elected directors. Mr. D. E. Wacha was re-appointed to the auditorship of the company at Rs. 200 a year. The usual vote of thanks to the chair, brought the meeting to a close.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore to every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not destroyed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 29th September:—

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, No. 3516, dated 8th September, 1885, submitting an offer made by Mr. Bapoo Kukal to lease for 50 years 77-11-9 square yards of land on Elphinstone Estate at the following rates of rent:—Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum for first 10 years; Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for next 10 years; Rs. 2½ per square yard per annum for next 10 years; and Rs. 3 per square yard per annum for remaining 20 years. The Traffic Manager states that, out of the area applied for by Mr. Bapoo Kukal, Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee wants a strip 15'×80', to the north of his leasehold property. Read letter from Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee Massidia, dated 10th September, explaining that the extra land now applied for is required to prevent garbis blowing into his premises from the neighbouring building, which, it is understood, will be a godown for grain, and also for a kitchen and other conveniences required in connection with his house. Read minute by the chairman, concurred in by the other members of the Land Committee, recommending that the extra 10' of frontage asked for by Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee be granted, the land already leased (45' frontage) remaining at the rates settled for corner plot, and the additional 10'×80' being at the usual rates for ground so situated, which are quoted in the Traffic Manager's letter, on the following conditions, namely: that he at once states the area on which he will build, and that he spends on a double-flo[o]red building at the rate of Rs. 3½ and on a single-flo[o]red building at Rs. 2½ per square yard; and that the cost of any new lease, or of alterations to any lease already prepared, be borne by him, the name of Mr. Pestonjee Dadabhoy Mistry to be added to the lease; and that, should he not agree to these conditions, the lease already granted to him for an area measuring 45'×80' to stand, and the extra 10' frontage now applied for to be given to Mr. Bapoo Kukal. The committee also concur with the chairman in recommending that Mr. Bapoo Kukal should, when it is settled whether the strip referred to is to be given to Mr. Pestonjee Dadabhoy Mistry or to him, be required to state the area on which he will build, and be required to spend on the buildings at the rate of Rs. 25-13-5 per square yard.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, No. 3731, dated 17th September, 1885, submitting an application from Mr. Hajee Ellias Alley for the lease for 50 years of a corner plot, measuring 353-5-9 square yards, to the south of Malwan-street, Mody-Bay Port Trust Estate, where it joins the Frere-road at the following rates of rent:—Re. 1½ per square yard per annum for first 10 years; Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum for next 10 years; and Rs. 2½ per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years, and for a plot immediately to the south of the corner plot, measuring 133-3-9 square yards, at Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first 10 years; Re. 1½ per square yard per annum for next 10 years; Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years. Read minute by the Chairman, concurred in by the other members of the Land Committee, recommending that a lease be granted, on condition that at least Rs. 18,000 is spent in erecting the buildings, and that the right is reserved to resume possession on twelve months' notice, on paying for the building erected by the lessee.

Resolution.—The lease may be granted as proposed, but on condition that at least Rs. 18,000 is spent, instead of at least Rs. 15,000. The right to resume on twelve months' notice and paying for buildings should be reserved.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, No. 3653 dated 14th September, 1885, submitting an application from Mr. Hubib Ahmed for lease for fifty years of 252 3-9 square yards land, situated at the junction of the Frere-road and the Eastern Boulevard, at Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for first 20 years and Rs. 2½ per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years; also an application from Mr. Joosub Esmail for a lease for fifty years of 840 7-9 square yards at the same place at Re. 1½ per square yard per annum for the first 10 years; Re. 1½ per square yard per annum for the next 10 years; and Rs. 2½ per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years. The Traffic Manager is of opinion that the application of Mr. Hubib Ahmed is for a more favourable site, we believe, and under hollow pretence, to strengthen the North-west frontier of the Empire in view of possible hostility at some distant and uncertain day with Russia; is desirous of knowing whether the people of India should calmly survey the situation and make their deliberate voice heard, and that, too, with effect.

THE MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

THE *Bombay Chronicle* says:—The letter of Hon. A. Boyson, Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, is a master-piece. Excepting perhaps the controverted point as to the wisdom of the retrenchment policy as now enforced, the matter treated of in the letter appears to have been well considered by its author from the stand-point of sound practical statesmanship, and as such it claims the careful attention of all intelligent Indian patriots. Indeed, some of the suggestions touched by the Hon'ble Mr. Boyson as, for instance, the necessity of resuming the rapid construction of public works as protection against famine, the re-imposition of the cuts[e]s imposed on the amendment of the Inkpen cable license tax, the sudden and apparently unjustifiable increase in the army for garrisoning India involving an additional expenditure of annually two millions sterling, &c., are at the present juncture of the deepest importance to the permanent welfare of this country. Our leading men would be guilty of a dereliction of duty to themselves and their countrymen, if they fail to give due heed in good time to the hints given by this responsible gentleman, and to take promptly such practical action as due deliberation over them may suggest.

EARLY MARRIAGE AND ENFORCED WIDOWHOOD.

THE *Bombay Chronicle* says:—Much as these customs require to be discouraged and checked for the sake of the social improvement and general welfare of the community, they have not been sufficiently denounced loudly and widely enough by reformers on the subject, we think that the cause of reform on both heads would be best served by accuracy in the statements as to the extent of the evils required to be removed, and the effects thereof to be provided against. Exaggerations of any kind made, when either is attempted to be described, with the view of enlisting public sympathy in the cause of mitigating its actual prevalence, would serve to retard rather than to advance the efforts of those engaged in the work of the much desired reform by unnecessarily alarming them as to the magnitude of the exertion supposed to be made, and of the great inadequacy of the means at their disposal to bring it to a successful issue. Our contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette*, in well-reasoned articles on the subject, has clearly shown how very advisable it is for the reformers not to exaggerate the state of affairs as to the extent of the power and prevalence of the said customs and of the consequences thereof to the communities subject to their operations. In doing so he has done very valuable service both to the reformers and to native society at large. We think those engaged in the work of improving the social condition of the natives in respect of both the customs mentioned would do well to pay due attention to the very sensible articles to which we are referring, and act upon the wise suggestions made by the thoughtful author for the benefit of the immediately concerned.

THE RETURN OF THE TROOPS FROM SUAKIM.

THE Corporation is to be asked to contribute its quota to the reception fund. The proposal may appear good, and have the sanction of a loyal corporation. But has the return of troops from Egypt to do anything with the municipality, whose function is only refer to the conservancy of a town? But ours is a generous body of civic fathers, and they must sanction it at all costs.—*Native Opinion.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

BEFORE THE ENGLISH ELECTORS.

THE *Samachar* would like to see Sir James Fergusson's name included in the list of candidates for Parliament who have been disapproved by "India." Says the *Samachar*:—The Presidency Association have evidently acted with half a heart in this matter. They have not included Sir James in the list of rejected candidates, but then they have omitted him from that of the selected ones. They have done neither one nor the other. We scarcely think this wise. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's explanation as to why Sir James was treated in this way is able but not satisfactory.

A REVOLUTIONARY JUDGMENT.

THE native papers unanimously disapprove of the judgment of Mr. Pinhey in the case of Rukhmabai and her poor illiterate husband. The *Surya Prakash* of Surat says:—We must say that the judgment, if taken as a precedent, will do considerable harm to the Hindoo community. We hear on reliable authority that there is to be an appeal against the decision. We trust the Hindoo community, for their own sakes, will take an active part in having the question thoroughly sifted.

PROBABLE SUCCESSOR TO SIR FRANK SOUTER.

THERE has been some anxiety expressed in well-informed circles as to who is to succeed Sir Frank Souter as Commissioner of Police. Colonel Wilson's name has been mentioned in certain quarters as the likely man. With due respect for his long services under Government in the Police Department, we do not think he has sufficient experience of Bombay. We require an officer whom Bombay knows and who knows Bombay. As such Major Portman draws our first attention.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

LORD SHAFTESBURY AND INDIA.

WE need hardly say that we owe in a great measure the Indian Factories' Act to the unwearied exertions and personal influence of the departed nobleman. But perhaps very few are aware how in matters of agriculture, and irrigation, too, Lord Shaftesbury had at heart the welfare of the poor Indian ryot. As far back as 1861 his lordship, whilst moving an humble address to Her Majesty, made a speech which is as remarkable for its sound judgment and authentic information as it is for his great solicitude for advancing the material prosperity of India. The address brought Her Majesty that with a view to confer further benefits on the country, "she will be pleased to take into her immediate and serious consideration the means of extending throughout it, as widely as possible, the best systems of irrigation and internal navigation." Some of the thoughts, read by the events happening to-day, are so prophetic that we will try to place them before the reader on another occasion. The Indian peasant and the Indian working man have distinctly benefited by his disinterested advocacy and sympathetic humanity. And their chief representatives should not miss the opportunity to have some permanent memorial of the illustrious philanthropist and statesman. The duty distinctly devolves on the operatives of Bombay, and it is to be hoped Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee will take steps to set the movement on foot.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE CONDITION OF INDIAN FINANCE.

Native Opinion says:—There are two subjects to which we would wish attention to be more pointedly called. The finances of India are in a critical position, and the uncertainty which is added to them by the Home charges makes their position more critical still. That the Indian finance is a matter of surprise is a complaint which has been always made from the time when Sir Richard Temple made it in his financial speech, and Mr. Lowe's surprise requires to be looked into the earlier if we want our finances to be on a satisfactory footing. But it is not the allusion to the poverty of our peasantry. But it is necessary to be continued how much their poverty is due to the land-tax. The Home charges is the stable that should be cleared first and the non-effective military charges including the arrears that are dragged from year to year is the component part of it that demands forcible attention. In 1862 the sum to be allowed to the Horse Guards for Indian military charges was fixed at £60,000 a year. But the same has now swollen to about £800,000 a year, and not even the Indian authorities, nor the Indian authorities, know what it would amount to next year. The greater employment of natives in the administration ought also to form a vital question touching the Home charges question which deserves of our grievances. In fact the Home charges and the greater employment of natives ought to form the goal of our efforts and the efforts of our friends in England, and we ought not to fritter away agitation and inquiry on the details.

"WANTED A ROBUST PROTEST AGAINST THE PRESENT MILITARY POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA."

The *Indian Spectator*, under the above heading, writes:—We are earnestly of hope that our country will be aroused from its lethargy in time to arrest the appalling growth of the Indian military expenditure. To state that it has been annually increasing is to state a truism. Students of Indian finance have only to refer to the Budgets of successive Finance Ministers, from 1880 to date, to be aware of the growth of the expenses of the Indian army. The increase as our rulers have been pleased to call it, we believe, and under hollow pretence, to strengthen the North-west frontier of the Empire in view of possible hostility at some distant and uncertain day with Russia, is absolutely illusive; that the people of India should calmly survey the situation and make their deliberate voice heard, and that, too, with effect.

THE MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

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LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Major Campbell, R A
a Rev G W Gordon
Mr T Mitchell, Hongkong
Mr Charles Strachan
a Mr George le Moore, Pasca
a Brigade-Surgeon W H Roberts, Madras
a Mr James Eagon, Lanowli
a Lieut-Col and Mrs W Freeman, Morar
a Surgeon-Major Dobie, Kamptee
a Mr G S Fenton A V D, Kamptee
a Major-General Goodfellow R E
a Capt Sherard, Bellary
a Mr R Keane, England
a Mr W A Raleigh, England
a Mr A J Primrose, England
a Mr E Read, England
a Mrs Stevenson
a Lieut H L B Acton, Mhow
a Mr A Trodope, Madras
Mr E Macdonald, Glasgow
Mr Alexander Orr, Irvine
Major Darwin, Calcutta
a Miss A Pollard
a Mr H Ensel, Poona
a Mr and Mrs W H Searle, Poona
a Mr A Bruce, Poona
Mr C G Stothert, Khanpoli
a Surg-Major Banks, Surat
a Mr G Urquhart, Surat
a Lieut L Whitehouse, Poona
Mrs Seymour, Baroda
a Mr H Bulkley, Poona
Mr C Bell, Karrachee
Rev and Mrs W W Baillie, Quetta
Mr W Pirrie, Ailibang
Mr E J Beaumont, Poona
a Mr and Mrs Harvey
Mr Fraser Hore, Bombay
Mr F Place, Bombay
Mrs Anglow
Col Foord
Madame Marchetti
Col Penny
Lieut Burrows
Mrs John M Heyn, Bombay
Mr R Cox, Bombay
Mr Thomas Wilson, Bombay
Capt Hayes
Mr J G Thomson, Bombay
Mr William Morris, Bombay
Mr C Fleming, Bombay
Capt Gill
Mr Palmer, Bombay
Mr E L Collingwood, Bombay
Mr Otto Martin, Bombay
Mr W Doerr
Capt Hodgson

Residents left during week marked (a) thus.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

RESULT OF THE SECOND EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE, (NEW SYSTEM.)

OUT of twelve candidates who presented themselves for the Second Examination in Medicine, the following eleven were last Saturday declared to have passed:—

Class Second.—Dorabjee Hormusjee Bharucha, Kavasjee Pestonjee Bharucha, Gopinath Chintaman Chitnis, Jehangir Kharshedjee Commissariatwala, Ardesir Dhanjeeshah Contractor, Kalkhoara Dhanjeeshah Doctor, Abraham S. Hyam, Eduljee Manikjee Mody, Dayabhai Narotamdas Patel, Samuel Thomas Festus Warde, and Ernest Gerald Robert Whitcombe.

RESULT OF THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE, (OLD SYSTEM.)

OUT of the one hundred, and seven candidates presented themselves for the First Examination in Medicine (old system), the following forty-two were last Saturday declared to have passed:—

Class First.—(Order of merit) Erachjee Sheriarjee Bharucha, Kharshedjee Kavasjee Malegaumwala, Adarjee Mernosjee Masani, Mulchand Gangaram Thadul, and Sorabjee Pardunjee Gandhi.

Class Second.—Prabhaker Ramakrishna Bhandarkar, Manikjee Dosabhai Cama, Nasarvanjee Manikjee Cama Ardesir Dosabhai Cooper, Rustomjee Dorabjee Cooper, Hormusjee Pestonjee Dadi-Barjor, Chotalal Harilal Desai, Charanprasad Deviprasad Dewanjee, Kharshedjee Behramjee Doctor, Sorabjee Kavasjee Hormusjee Doctor, Adasaly Manikjee Dotivala, Louis G. Godinho, Brijlal Javerilal Gujarati, Mervanjee Jamsetjee Hatim, Hormusjee Pestonjee Kanakaka, Abdullah Adam Kasaja, Manikjee Bapujee Lahevala, Nagindas Pranjivandas Mehta, Shridhar, Nityaram Mathu, Sorabjee Hormusjee Mody, Jamsetjee Muncherjee Mullan, Pitambardas Kuberdas Patel, Sorabjee Manikjee Pavri, Balvant Mahadev Gurnaik, Behramjee Dadabhai Rana, Benjamin Reuben, Shavakshah Ratanjee Sethna, Fardonjee Eduljee Sheridivala, Kursetjee Eduljee Surtee, Hormusjee Kavasjee Tavaria, Balkrishna Govind Thakur, Rustomjee Naorojee Unvala, Mervanjee Temuljee Vala, Narotamdas Madhali Vaisnav Bapoojee Rustomjee, Wadia, Thomas John Waite, and Framroz Pestonjee.

A BIG BAG IN KASHMIR.

THE following extract from a private letter from Kashmir is published by the *Madras Times*:—

Kashmir Hills, 15th September, 1885.—So far, I've had eight days' shooting, with the following result:—1st day.—A brown bear (male.) 2nd day.—Nothing. 3rd day.—A musk deer (male), 3 ibex (of course all males), and a brown bear (male.) 4th day.—Nothing. Wounded a brown bear, but he escaped. 5th day.—Nothing. 6th day.—Nothing. Had a long shot (225 yards) at a stag, barasingha, but missed. 7th day.—Nothing. 8th day.—Two brown bears (a female and male cub.)

I've bagged everything I've fired at, except the brown bear on the fourth day and the barasingha on the sixth, and I've fired at everything male I've seen within at all reasonable distance.

Thus, in my eight days, I've bagged eight animals; and if I can only keep up this average, or any thing like it even, I shall make an almost unprecedented bag. Unfortunately the three ibex all had small horns, the longest being only 23 in., and I would not have fired had I known but they were 125 yards off, and downhill, in very precipitous ground, and, never having seen an ibex before, I could not judge what length their horns were, especially in the craggy ground, which, until you are accustomed to it, distorts things somewhat; and my shikari (the scoundrel) told me they were fair horns and to fire. There were about eight ibex, and I bagged the only three bucks in the herd. Still I had all the grind of finding them and of getting up to them, and it was simply bad luck that I did not get a 40 instead of a 23 inches.

It is exceedingly hard to get ibex at all at this time of year, and nobody goes after them now in consequence; April, May, and first half of June is the time. Then the tops of the hills are covered with snow, and the ibex have to come down lower on the hill-sides to graze; now the snow is melted on all except the very high hills, and the ibex can wander all over the hill-tops, and are in very inaccessible places and very much scattered. Still I thought it was better to have a shy at them than to pass the first 15 or 20 days of my stay in Kashmir in comparative inactivity, waiting in a nullah till the barasingha arrived and commenced "calling," and meantime shooting merely black bears, whose coats are nothing like as good as those of the brown variety. So I left the lower ground—(*i.e.* from 5,000 to 8,000ft. where the black bears are, but shall return there in a day or two for the barasingha "calling" season, which begins about 20th instant and lasts a month)—and travelled 6 or 7 marches to the higher altitudes (from 8,000 or 14,000 to 13,000ft.) where I've come across the brown bears and ibex as above. But I have risked my chance of getting a decent nullah for barasingha on my return; I don't, however, think all will be bagged before then, as my shikari (who is A 1, and knows all the ground well) told me that even if they were, he knew of lots of smaller nullahs, where, with a little extra work, I'd certainly get a head or two.

I've been very lucky so far, but I've worked awfully hard, and have been mostly shooting pretty straight when I did get a chance. Black bears are, I believe, not at all difficult to get, and I hope to bag two or three later on when I go to the lower ground. I sincerely hope I haven't, by coming to the higher altitudes, lost the chance I had of securing a good nullah for barasingha. I could, before coming here, have almost had my choice of ground, but several fellows have since arrived, and I'm now going to hurry back as fast as I can, before more come. I acted on the advice of my shikari, whom I know to be a real good man, and I hope he hasn't made a mistake and misled me. I particularly told him I was mad anxious to get barasingha, as I consider their horns a splendid trophy. The heads of bear and markhor are generally more valued, as being harder to get and necessitating much patience, perseverance, and endurance; but I think a good pair of barasingha horns are unusual, and would be. And this is just the season for them, too, whereas I never dreamed of ibex now, till my shikari put it into my head. It's jolly cold where I am; any amount of snow in all the valleys and on the high ranges.

AN ENGLISH ORPHANAGE.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Madras paper writes:—Mr. Muller, of Ashley Down Orphanages, Bristol, tells us that he has never asked for a single penny—never instituted sales, never circulated subscription lists, never organized bazaars or entertainments, &c., &c., and, in fact, never adopted any steps of a similar nature which could possibly be adduced as approaching adequate means of bringing about such results. Nevertheless, we are assured that he has received sums of money amounting to no less than £1,064,323 unasked and unsought for! That is to say, he has received this immense sum of money without resorting to any visible or appreciable methods of obtaining! What had he done with this enormous sum?

He has entirely supported 85 schools, in which no less than 46,105 children have received instruction.

II. He has distributed in various parts of the world more than 34 millions of books, pamphlets, Bibles, etc., and in different languages.

III. He has supported as many as 186 missionaries, at one and the same time, in various parts of the world.

IV. He has fed, brought up, educated, and entirely supported 7,111 destitute orphans.

With regard to the 85 schools numbers of the poorest class of children are therein who have gone forth to respectable positions in life as printers, clerks, etc., the attainment of which posts the education given in these schools had fitted them for. With reference to the 7,111 destitute orphans, the great majority of whom, having now attained respectable positions in life, now look back upon him with gratitude, and voluntarily send him large sums (proportionately) for the support of other destitute orphans. With regard to the suitable bringing up of these orphans to form useful and respectable members of society, we learn that the girls, in addition to receiving a good education, are taught to "make their own clothes, and keep them in repair, to work in the kitchens, scullieries, wash-houses and laundries." The boys are also taught to "knit and mend their own stockings, to make their beds, clean their shoes, keep their rooms, and the garden fences and shading; there are invariable features of factory labour without official regulation. On the whole, I cannot conceive a case more clear and simple; the Hindoo children are surely entitled to the same protection afforded to "young persons" in the United Kingdom."

And another gentleman, Mr. Roberts, writing in October, 1878, says:—

"About a year ago I visited a large cotton factory in Bombay, and watched the 'hands,' old and young, go to and from many others, and I can confirm in every particular the account given of them by Mr. Arnold. Mr. Arnold, indeed, rather understated the poor physical condition of the Hindoo children, as many of them seemed to me unfit to perform any work whatever. As a perfectly disinterested medical opinion, my statement may not be without weight, especially as I had two or three years before visiting Bombay made myself familiar with English factory labour as an assistant to the commission appointed by the Local Government Board to report on the physical condition of factory children previous to the recent changes in the Factory Acts, and have examined many thousand children in the Lancashire cotton district."

The only objection Mr. Rogers, who was formerly a member of Council. He denies the necessity of any remedial measures, and closes with the sagacious remark:—

"Natives of India rejoice in a close, muggy atmosphere, such as they have in their own houses, where there are no windows, and factory work is to them, in fact, well-paid enjoyment."

A remark to which nature, fact, and common sense give and have always given, the most flat contradiction. But to this Mr. Aspin gives a crushing reply. He says (September 28, 1878):—

"Referring to the Hon. A. Rogers's letter of the 24th inst., the subject of a Factory Act for India, will you kindly allow one who, for five years, had charge of the largest mill in Bombay—the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company—and who is intimately acquainted with every detail of the management of Indian mills, to say a few words in reply to Mr. Rogers's remarks? I was in Bombay at the time the Commission spoken of by Mr. Rogers was sitting, and I assert that a more unfairly conducted investigation never was made. Every member of that Commission was more or less financially interested in Indian mills, and every witness brought before them was more or less interested; a catechism being actually prepared by the employers for the operatives, and the medical evidence being given by persons who were holders of mill shares. I was summoned as a witness, but strongly objected to give evidence, on the ground that the Commission was unfairly constituted and its report a foregone conclusion. Mr. Rogers is also wrong in his statement that the operatives work in pairs; even children, from six, seven, and eight years of age, and upwards, go to work at 5 o'clock a.m., earlier, and remain there until 6-30 p.m. without any remission from duty except about 15 to 20 minutes for tiffin at midday, and many of them reside from two to four miles away from the mill at which they labour. Humanity in various ways is greatly outraged by the mill system of Bombay. Cases frequently occur of females giving birth to full-grown children while at work and it is common for mothers to bring suckling babes to the mill and lay them on the floor under the frames on which the mothers are employed. The evils and iniquities of the factory system of India can never be eradicated until it is controlled by rigid legislation such as that in England and other civilized countries."

Here follows the evidence—and the valuable evidence, too—of a practical man. He says:—

"I paid a visit to a large spinning and weaving mill, where some 2,500 hands are employed. The machinery was enveloped in cotton fluff, and appeared never to have been cleaned for years. Mr. B. informed me that such was the case, as the mill had never, since he joined some two years ago, had anything but the floors swept. I asked if two or three hours per week could not, to the benefit of the machinery, be set apart for a general cleaning up. 'Oh, yes,' replied my guide; 'but the native proprietors would look upon it as a dead loss of time.' Sunday and weekday, rain or sunshine, the continual grind went on without intermission from one year's end to another. Flesh and blood, coal and steam—it is all one to the native millowners! Get as much out of them as you can is their way."

He then draws a terrible picture of the domestic condition of the wretched women who are slaves to their husbands, and compelled by them to awful drudgery, and almost starvation, while they enjoy the fruits of their industry. The evidence that might be given is various and abundant; but I must close with that of Dr. Blaney, a physician, and one of the Commissioners of Inquiry. He says, writing in 1878:—

"Mr. Arbuthnot, the chairman, and I were in favour of legislation, the other members were averse to it, but they were all pecuniarily interested in the local mill industry." He adds various details to show the evil effect of factory labour thus prolonged and of factory atmosphere. He states a curious fact, that the great increase of polygamy—the curse of India—is the result of this vast extension of mill industry; and it is common to find Hindoo millhands with two or three wives, who work at the mill, and he closes with this sentence:—

"Since the report of the Commission was submitted I have had constant opportunity of observing the mill industry in Bombay, and my further experience has shown me nothing to change my opinion. On the contrary, I am more than ever convinced that the Legislature should interfere as quickly as possible on behalf of the large class of factory hands who are now working on a system which cannot fail to degenerate the whole race."

Now, to palliate or modify these undeniable facts two very weak and fallacious efforts are made. "The children," say one or two witnesses, "appear to be on the premises all the time, but they are in fact alternately working and resting." "Now," replies Mr. Sorabjee, himself a member of Council, "this is contrary to fact." He says:—

"The evidence will show that in the answers of all the European witnesses, four in number, and of three native witness out of eight, nothing has been said that can justify in any degree the above-quoted statement in the Factory Commissioners' report. On the contrary, some of the witnesses maintain that the children are at work all the time a mill is working, excepting half an hour for rest in the middle of the day."

He continues:—"The truth is that the few members of the Bombay Factory Commission who were neither owners nor agents of cotton mills were imposed upon when they wrote in their report that the factory children worked and rested alternately while on the mill premises all the day."

The other is the old, the often repeated, and as often refuted, argument that the work is light. Light! why, no doubt much of it is light if measured by the endurance of some three or four minutes. But what say you, my lords, to a continuity of toil, in a standing posture, in a poisonous atmosphere, during 13 hours, with 15 minutes of rest? Why the stoutest man in England were he made, in a such condition of things, to do nothing during the whole of that time but be erect on his feet and stick pins in a pincushion, would sink under the burden. What say you, then, of children—children of the tenderest years? Why, they become stunted, crippled, deformed, useless. I speak what I know, and what I have seen. When I visited Bradford, in Yorkshire, in 1838, being desirous to see the condition of the children, for I knew that they were employed at very early ages (except by other men, and my shikari (who is A 1, and knows all the ground well) told me that even if they were, he knew of lots of smaller nullahs, where, with a little extra work, I'd certainly get a head or two.

I've been very lucky so far, but I've worked awfully hard, and have been mostly shooting pretty straight when I did get a chance. Black bears are, I believe, not at all difficult to get, and I hope to bag two or three later on when I go to the lower ground. I sincerely hope I haven't, by coming to the higher altitudes, lost the chance I had of securing a good nullah for barasingha. I could, before coming here, have almost had my choice of ground, but several fellows have since arrived, and I'm now going to hurry back as fast as I can, before more come. I acted on the advice of my shikari, whom I know to be a real good man, and I hope he hasn't made a mistake and misled me. I particularly told him I was mad anxious to get barasingha, as I consider their horns a splendid trophy. The heads of bear and markhor are generally more valued, as being harder to get and necessitating much patience, perseverance, and endurance; but I think a good pair of barasingha horns are unusual, and would be. And this is just the season for them, too, whereas I never dreamed of ibex now, till my

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 3.

THE rate of discount on 6 months' bills in London was reduced ⅛ yesterday to 2½ per cent., but 3 months' paper is still quoted at 1½ per cent. Consols remain at 99⅛, but there is a decline of ⅛ quoted in the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan. Rupee Paper shows an advance of ⅛ in both 4 and 4½ per cent.

In produce the only changes reported are a partial decline of 3d. per quarter in rapeseed, and a fall of 1s. per cwt. in Coffee, Mid.-Plantation Ceylon being down to 67s.

PIECE-GOODS in Manchester yesterday, Reuter says, were very firm, with a strong upward tendency; and the quotations given show a rise of ¼d. per lb. in 40s. Mule Twist, 1½d. per piece on 8¼ lb. Shirtings, and ¼d. on 39-inch Jaconets. Private advices are even stronger, the improvement in Shirtings being put at 3d. per piece. This checks firm offer business from this side for the time being, but both here and in Calcutta the tendency is upward, an unusually large spot business having been done during the past few days.

The effect of this is making itself evident in Cotton, which is being much more freely bought in Liverpool. Yesterday, although Americans to arrive were 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower, the spot market was steady at unchanged prices, and the sales were 10,000 bales, including 800 Surats, while in London Bengals were 1-16d. higher all round. To-day's Liverpool report is a hardening tendency with sales of 12,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats, and although prices are still unaltered, it is very clear that this scale of business cannot continue long on the present light stocks without leading to an advance—the more so as whatever the ultimate outturn of the American crop may be, it is not yet coming forward with any freedom. The receipts at the ports to date are only 12,000 bales more than last year, whilst the exports to Liverpool are less by 47,000 bales. We subjoin our usual comparison of the weekly statistics. Reuter has evidently made a mistake in the imports, which could not possibly be 90,000 bales, and if they were the stock would not be reduced by 57,000 bales when the off take by the trade and for export only totalled 65,000 bales. The stock as given is probably correct, and shows a deficiency of 102,000 bales as compared with last year, and 186,000 bales less than the corresponding period of 1883. As we are still probably four or five weeks from the lowest point, it becomes a little short of certainty that before an increase sets in the figures will be inside of 300,000 bales—our own estimate is 285,000 bales—and considering how much of that will be unavailable, it will be singular if holders do not succeed in obtaining higher prices.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Week's receipts	150,000	167,000	164,000
" Exports to U. K.	29,000	48,000	20,000
" Cont.	16,000	16,000	47,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	434,000	422,800	481,000
" Exports to U. K. "	77,000	124,000	71,000
" Cont.	30,000	24,400	110,000
" Stock in the Ports	324,000	302,000	408,000
Saturday's receipts	24,000	23,000	27,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 2nd inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Total supply of all kinds	1,190,000	1,486,830	1,677,770
" " Surats	200,000	511,100	414,720
For the United Kingdom only the figures are—			
Stock in Liverpool	433,000	532,390	616,270
" London	23,000	68,000	47,000
American afloat	50,000	60,000	29,000
East Indian "	10,000	36,000	47,000
	513,000	698,390	739,270
Price of Mid-Uplands	5½	5⅞	5 15-16d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16d.	4 7-16d.	4 3-16d.
Difference	1⅝d.	1 9-16d.	1½d.

The market here to-day has been quiet and unchanged. Native sellers have shown rather more willingness to do business perhaps, but buyers continue to hold aloof. We are glad to be able to report that rain has set in throughout Guzerat and Kattywar. It just comes in time to save Cotton and food-grains, which were in a very critical condition.

WHEAT has been a trifle steadier to-day. There has not been much business done, but the difference between buyers and sellers is not more than half-an-anna per cwt. We quote No. 1 Soft White Pessy, Rs. 3-14 to Rs. 4; No. 1 Club Delhi, Rs. 3-11-6; Red Ahmedabad, Rs. 3-11-6 per cwt. railway terms.

SEEDS are all unchanged, with only a limited business passing.

FREIGHTS show considerable steadiness. The s.s. Hartlepool is reported fixed for Havre at 23s. 9d., and 23s. 9d. to 25s. are now the current quotations for continental ports. Liverpool 21s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been quiet, with very little business doing. The tendency, however, is easier again, and although we do not alter our quotations there can be little doubt, we think, that Credits could have been placed at 1-32d. lower. From Calcutta rates are telegraphed 1-32d. lower. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s 6 5-16d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6 5-16d.	"
Credits " " "	1s. 6 13-32d.	"
Francs " " "	1 94½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady but not active, Fours being still quoted at Rs. 97 11-16 ready, Rs. 97 9-16 forward. Fours and-a-half are Rs. 99.

SHARES are firmer to-day all round. For Spinning and Weaving Mills the inquiry has been better, and the leading companies, like the Manockjee Petit, Alliance Oriental, Jewraz Balloo, &c., are Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 higher. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares have advanced to Rs. 3,525, Rs. 860, and Rs. 800 for first, second, and third issues respectively,

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	7361
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	825
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	800x
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		610
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	658
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	105xd

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DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
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MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 4, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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AGENTS WANTED.

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MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.

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MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

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NOTICE.

ON 15th October, I shall REMOVE from 14, Rampart-row, to my new consulting rooms.
NEW BUILDINGS,
28, Meadow-street,
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BOMBAY.

CAUTION.—Mr. LAZARUS' LENSES are made from a material invented by himself, and are the only ones in EXISTENCE protected by Royal Letters Patent. The highest medical authorities (both here and at home), now recognise the superiority of Mr. Lazarus' Lenses, over pebbles, as may be seen from testimonials he has received from all parts of the world.

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14, Rampart-row, Bombay, (opposite Watson's Hotel.) | No. 1, Mangoe-lane, Calcutta.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

AUSTRALIA.

DEATH.

ROWELL—August 26, at his residence, Vincent-street, Balmain (Sydney), Harry G. Rowell, of the Great Western Hotel, Katoomba, aged 56 years.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

AIMAI—October 4, at New Foras Road, Aimai, the beloved wife of Heerjee Pestonjee Wadia, and daughter of Muncherjee Dhunjibhoy Davur, aged 24. Deeply regretted. Her remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence at 3 p.m. to-day.

BHABHA—September 29, at her residence, Girgaum, Portuguese Church Lane, Bai Ruttonbai, daughter of the late Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee Bhabha, aged 50.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

MACALISTER—September 27, at the Mission House, Jeypore, the wife of the Rev. George Macalister, M.A., of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1885.

THE report which reaches us from Simla that the French Consul at Mandalay has been recalled is more than likely to be correct. Our Rangoon correspondent informed us three days ago that M. Haas was at Thayetmyo on his way to Rangoon. Illness was at that time believed to be the reason for his departure from Mandalay—illness caused according to one account by overwork, according to another by anxiety at the disapproval of his proceedings by the French Government. It seems to-day as though the latter explanation were the nearer the truth. M. Haas has probably sinned through excess of zeal. There is little doubt that he has busied himself with some rather immense projects for the establishment of French enterprise and influence in Upper Burmah. M. de Freycinet's denial that a new Treaty between France and Burmah has been negotiated does not cover the *projet de traité* which undoubtedly exists, and the provisions of which were transmitted to Simla by the Chief Commissioner a fortnight ago. The very extravagance of the proposals encourages the belief that M. Haas made them without the sanction of his Government, and his recall just now would be the most emphatic repudiation that the French Government could make of the wild schemes of railway enterprise and forest exploitation, of banking and mining, to which he proposed to commit them. We need not now inquire what is the direction or the extent of French ambition in regard to the Indo-Chinese peninsula, or to what length M. de Freycinet may endeavour to go in his negotiations with the Burmese Ambassador who passed through Bombay the other day. The recall of M. Haas, however, would mean that, for the present at any rate, the ambitious programme which was revealed the other day will be put aside, and that, for instance, such intriguing as that which the French Consul is reported to have carried on against the Bombay and Burmah Trading Corporation will be at an end. That matter, it is understood, is still unsettled, but it has obviously been brought nearer settlement by the removal of an agent who is believed to have persistently encouraged the Mandalay authorities in their action in regard to the Bombay company.

IF it be, as in truth it is, inexpressibly funny that the substitution at Satara of a water-carrier with a bullock, on Rs. 10 a month, for a water-carrier without a bullock on Rs. 7, must be submitted by the Presidency Government and Commander-in-Chief to the Government at Simla for sanction, what shall be said of the sense of humour of the famous Army Commission which carried the joke further, by gravely suggesting that it is a reason for abolishing the connection between the local Governments and the local armies, and referring even the question of the price of a shoe-nail to the Government of India and its own sole Commander-in-Chief? It would be far simpler, if less amusing, to leave a reasonable margin of discretion to the military and civil authorities on the spot, and permit them to manage the important and complicated operation of hiring a blacksmith to shoe a mule in Belgaum without troubling the people at Simla, who have quite enough to do to mind their own proper business. It is hardly credible that such trivialities as those just referred to—the *reductio ad absurdum* of the principle of referring everything to the superior wisdom of the Simla Secretariat—should be adduced as a proof of the necessity of doing away with the military authority of the local Governments. But such is the case. Assuming that the military administration of the Presidency Governments has not of late years been anything but nominal, the Commission, instead of proposing the simplest remedy, namely, that of making it more real, argues that it should be abolished altogether. One ground of complaint against the existing system is that the power of the local Government is limited to making appointments to sanctioned offices and granting leave under a strict limitation to the general rules of the service. Obviously, the Commission thinks, it goes without saying that the power of making appointments to sanctioned offices should be transferred to Simla, and that every officer in the Presidencies should have to wait for his leave on the good pleasure of the bureaucrats of Bengal. There is an affecting regard for the interests of the officers of the local armies, who are stated to be subject to great hardships and disabilities through being "kept out of the sight of the central authority, and in consequence not obtaining their fair share of recognition." As at present their chance of getting promoted to sanctioned appointments depends upon superiors who are on the spot, and keep them within sight, they may be excused for preferring not to trust for their fair share of recognition to a central authority which is altogether out of sight. It is not disrespectful—and it is perfectly accurate—to say that the reasons given for the severance of the connection between the local Governments and the local armies are frivolous to a degree. What is wanted is to give back to the local Governments and the local Commanders-in-Chief the measure of authority which is necessary to enable them to manage details on the spot. As by the Commission's own showing the Presidency Commanders-in-Chief are subordinate by law to the Commander-in-Chief in India, whose orders must be carried out, there is no pretence for saying that it is necessary to abolish the former in order to secure subordination and cohesion for the military forces throughout the Empire. The central idea of the German system is to give the fullest local autonomy to each army corps, which is a self-contained machine under its own chief, who takes his orders from the War Office in Berlin. The carrying out of the orders rests entirely with the officers on the spot, who do not trouble Von Moltke about the shoeing of a mule or the hiring of a water-carrier.

The salutary influence of the Presidency Governments on the local armies, poohpoohed or ignored by the Commission, is fully recognised by the highest military authorities. The Duke of Wellington held that the amalgamation of the three armies would involve great danger to the Empire—an opinion fully concurred in by Lord Napier of Magdala. Sir Peter Lumsden in a minute of dissent, signed also by General O'Connell, pointed out that the Commission had lost sight of the lesson of 1857, when the armies of the Presidencies and of the local Government of the Punjab, in contradistinction to the Bengal army under the Supreme Government and the direct control of the Commander-in-Chief in India, were steadfast to their colours, and proved their loyalty and their efficiency. In the Councils of the Presidencies the State, General Lumsden urged, possesses its chief safeguard against administrative military action tending to engender discontent in the native ranks—a safeguard the more indispensable as owing to the five-years system of vacating commands there is no security for obtaining Indian experience, the want of which might lead to innovations productive of the greatest discontent among the many races in the native army. This is precisely what occurred in the Bengal army under the Commander-in-Chief in India, but nothing of the kind took place in the Bombay or Madras or Punjab armies. There is a strangely fatuous perversity in proposing to do away, not with the system which led to disaster, but with that which saved the State in the day of peril. To sever the connection hitherto subsisting between the armies and the Governments, to place the whole force under a Commander-in-Chief sent out from England with or without Indian experience, to give the five-years appointment of Lieutenant-Generals to officers who will also probably come from England, and will probably know nothing of native troops and their peculiarities, would certainly ensure the disappearance of all sympathy between the Government and the army, and between the native troops and their Commanders. Where then would be the "water-tight compartments," on which it has been possible to rely hitherto? Sir Robert Montgomery pertinently asked in 1862 what would have happened had Sir Hugh Rose's proposal that the Punjab local force should be placed under the Commander-in-Chief been carried out before the Mutiny? The force would almost infallibly have mutinied with the rest of the army of which it formed part. The great lesson of the mutinies, says Sir Robert, was not to have a uniform system, not to stake all on one cast, but to build the ship in compartments. And he gave it as his opinion that there was no reason to suppose that a sudden emotion would not again convulse the whole army of India; in such a case the checks which had already in practice retained a section in its allegiance could not be dispensed with. Sir Henry Durand was cited by the Commission in favour of the amalgamation, but in 1859 he gave it as his opinion that it was of immense importance to keep the three armies separate, for their amalgamation would lead to a fusing which should of all things be avoided. He stated that in his opinion the connection between the Supreme and local Governments and the armies could not be severed without great detriment and danger to our rule in India. Sir W. Mansfield in 1858 attributed the fact that the Bombay and Madras armies "passed through a terrible ordeal in a manner almost incredible," not so much to their better discipline, as to the fact that they were entirely unconnected with the Bengal army, and "having different interests and systems, and different services, are animated by an *esprit de corps* of their own." Well might General E. B. Johnson write that the proposals of the Commission could not be adopted without deliberately reversing nearly all the fundamental principles of that military administration in India, so rightly upheld against repeated attacks made by irresponsible reformers. He truly says that changing army systems is always a delicate matter, but tampering with the native army of India is not only delicate, but peculiarly dangerous.

The well-reasoned and comprehensive minute which we have just quoted shows how inapplicable to the political and geographical conditions in India is the army corps system as understood in Europe which the Commission recommends in supersession of the existing armies. The Continental Army Corps are separate members of one homogeneous army, composed of the same material and deriving their munitions and supplies originally from the same factories and main arsenals—the reverse of what we have in India. The armies of Madras and Bombay are self-contained and isolated, having the character of armies, not that of army corps. The largest army corps in Germany has a territory a hundred miles long, and that proposed for Madras would have over a thousand miles. The European army corps commander could receive a reply by post from his most distant station in forty-eight hours. In Madras the reply could not come for nearly a month. It is as if Austria or France were to be assigned to an army corps. Territorially and politically the forces in India which occupy such large areas are armies, and it is impossible to treat them as mere army corps. The Commission, when it comes to details, finds it has to recognise the fact. The plea that the progress of railways so facilitates inter-communication that the change from the system of separate armies to that of army corps is now possible is quite superficial. While in England the ratio of miles of railway to the area of country is as 1 to 11, in Germany 1 to 17, and in France 1 to 22, in India it is only as 1 to 250. Inter-communication is only rapid along the trunk lines, and if there were breaks on the railway from any cause the delays would be the same as of old. Sir Frederick Haines, the then Commander-in-Chief, was so convinced of the impracticability of the army corps system that he could not believe that the present organisation would be thrown aside for it. The territorial system which suits Germany could not possibly, he maintained, be suitable to our Indian armies, our Indian population, and our English rule in India. Not one of these, he truly said, has one single feature in common with the army of Germany, which is one and the same thing with the German population and its national Government. One of the worst faults of the Commission was the carelessness, to use no stronger term, with which military authorities were quoted as in favour of the proposed changes, when in truth their opinions are diametrically opposed to those attributed to them. The Duke of Cambridge, for instance, was stated to be in favour of the substitution of army corps for the Presidency armies, whereas he had distinctly declared that, in his opinion, the armies of Bombay and Madras should continue as they are, but that the Bengal Army might be divided into two, or even three, army corps directly under the Commander-in-Chief in India. Officers who more than a generation ago had expressed a wish to modify the independence of supreme authority then possessed by the Presidency Commanders-in-Chief are cited as in favour of the abolition of the local armies and commands, the fact being glided over that their recommendations have already been carried out, and that there is no ground whatever for supposing that they would be in favour of the reckless innovations now proposed. There are many circumstances which go to destroy the moral authority of the report, and this misleading device, so freely resorted to, is not the least amongst them.

AN endeavour has been made in the Bombay Presidency Association, and by politicians with whom they are co-operating in England, to give a distinct party turn to the representation of Indian interests in the coming general elections. Many objections are to be urged against a policy which starts upon the entirely imaginary assumption that nothing but good has been done for India by the Liberal party, and nothing but harm by the Conservatives, not the least formidable among which is that nobody believes it. Another reason—and this will doubtless make itself felt if this unwise turn should definitely be given to the action of any large section of Indian politicians—is that there is a widely prevalent and very natural disinclination to be dragged, at the bidding of well-meaning but ill-advised partizans, at the heels of either party, Liberal or Conservative. Party controversy in England just now is not so entirely directed towards the ascertainment of political truth—it is not an atmosphere in which any subject is so sure of being treated on its merits—that Indian politicians who have hitherto breathed the relatively ample air of non-partizan discussion would in any way profit by the change. An Indian reformer, going before the English constituencies as such, and asking that the claims of India should be adjudicated upon on their merits, would be more worthily accredited and more certain of a hearing than if he endeavoured to associate his cause with the fortunes of either party. A protest against the new departure which the politicians of this Presidency have been urged to take was made in an influential native paper yesterday, which, referring to the resolution passed at last Tuesday's meeting, says:—"We have doubts as to the propriety of this resolution, and the proposition which the gentleman who seconded the resolution advanced, viz., that India should identify itself with one or other of the political parties in England." More noteworthy still is the advice given by Sir T. Madava Row, in a memorandum of instructions to the delegate from Madras to the English electors. The delegate, Sir T. Madava Row urges, "should not identify himself with any one of the political parties in England;" and he goes on to say that "if Lord Ripon be dear to India it is not because he is a Liberal, but simply because he is so earnest in promoting India's welfare." We suspect that, on second thoughts, some of the speakers at last Tuesday's meeting will admit that wiser counsel has gone to England from Madras than that which they have given.

WE publish to-day a communication from the secretaries of the Poona High School for Native Girls which throws upon an incident which occurred at that institution last week a fuller and a more exact light than was conveyed in a statement published in Bombay on Saturday. The matter cannot advantageously be made one for prolonged controversy, either as to the facts themselves or as to the inferences to be drawn from them, and we think that the most definite conclusion that most people will arrive at is that not too much wisdom was shown in giving prominence to a story which, even had it been entirely accurate, was almost certain to be misrepresented and exaggerated in the process of dissemination. Messrs. Pandet and Dandekar's letter supplements rather than controverts the version of the incident which had been made public on Saturday, but it supplements it in some essential points, and it leaves us under no necessity of believing that it was with a disloyal purpose that the National Anthem was struck out of the programme. No one, we presume, will hesitate to accept the writers' assurance on that point. The most unfavourable commentary that will be made is that it is a pity that the reasons now urged against the inclusion of the National Anthem were not finally disposed of before the programme was printed. The reasons as they stand seem fair enough, though it is clear that when laid before the Acting Director of Public Instruction he did not deem them conclusive. He has reason to complain of what looks like an intention to depart from a distinct understanding; and we cannot admit that Messrs. Pandit and Dandekar have offered an adequate vindication of their conduct in that respect. But that is the most and, we believe, the worst that there is room for saying. Disingenuousness is not disloyalty, and we do not know that any cause is to be served by treating the terms as convertible.

LADY REAY must doubtless have been much gratified to find unmistakeable proofs of the alacrity with which her scheme for establishing an institution in Bombay for training native medical women appears to have been supported by Native Chiefs in this Presidency, in view of the practical want felt by them for trained female doctors in their own territories. We hear that H. H. the Nawab of Radhanpur has signified his desire to Lady Reay to found, in connection with the proposed institution, a scholarship to be called "the Lady Reay midwifery scholarship," of the value of Rs. 10 per month. For this purpose His Highness has proposed to set apart a sum of Rs. 3,000, to be invested in Government paper, the interest of which will support the foundation. In addition to the scholarship fund, His Highness offers, in the name of the Begum Saheb, his Rani, a sum of Rs. 500, in aid of the general fund for the proposed institution.

SOCIAL SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SEPT. 30.

IF ladies be but young and fair they have the gift to know it; and we others, who, alas! are no longer young, and who cannot claim to be fair, have also the gift to know it, and to admire it. A prettier, brighter spectacle than the rink presented on the occasion of the ball given by the Maharaja and Maharanee of Cooch Behar on the 22nd inst., it would be difficult to imagine. The rink itself is shaped exactly like a large shallow swimming-bath, or an oblong tank, with a terrace raised by a couple of steps on three sides, and entered on the fourth side—one of the shorter ones—from a platform considerably higher than the terrace. Not to force a figure too much, the visitor descending the eight or nine steps of the platform takes a plunge or header into the bath, and finds himself, on such an occasion as the one referred to, in a magnificent room, brilliantly lighted and on all sides most tastefully decorated. On this particular night no pains had been spared. The ugly hollow roof was underdrawn with a ceiling of striped cloth, pale blue and palest yellow, and chandeliers and candelabra hung from this in great numbers. The corridors were draped with muslin curtains, while mirrors, Japanese fans, flower baskets, and other decorations filled the panels of the wall between. At the end opposite to the entrance was bravely displayed the banner which was presented to the Maharajah at the Imperial Durbar of 1877, and on which the heraldic blazon of Cooch Behar is fully displayed. Though the number of guests was considerable—rougly calculated at between three and four hundred—there was ample space for the dancers as well as for those who came to enjoy the spectacle without joining in its chief feature. Supper was laid in the room in which the smaller dances at Benmore are usually given, and the drawing-rooms and verandahs leading to it were well furnished and admirably lighted. There was also no lack of *Kala juggas*—a *speciality* of balls in this part of India, of which I am assured on the best authority that Bombay knows nothing. Far be it from me to attempt to enlighten an ignorance on which I doubt not you pride yourselves considerably. A powder ball is without doubt almost as effective as a fancy one, and as there were only about a dozen ladies who had availed themselves of the option permitted to make no change in their ordinary evening toilette the spectacle was a charming one. Wherever the natural hair had been dressed with powder, the result was satisfactory, but those who, to save trouble, or from any other reason had elected to wear wigs, were not equally fortunate. More than one pretty woman was occultated beneath the white folds of an enormous and unbecoming head-dress, which in a few especially exaggerated cases bore to the face it shrouded the same relation that an extinguisher bears to a candle wick. The Maharanee received her guests at the entrance to the dancing-room, and by her side stood her little son, whose air of shy grace, as sheltered by the folds of his mother's dress he gave his baby hand to the ladies, who had a word and a smile for the pretty child, was very winning. The Maharanee, who, it will be remembered, is the daughter of the late Keshub Chunder Sen, is a graceful and courteous lady, speaking charming English; and I may mention, for the benefit of lady readers, that she wore a dress of rich amber or gold-coloured silk, admirably designed to satisfy all the demands of modern taste, without that full revelation of outline which Oriental taste has never accepted. A scarf-like drapery, which crossed the right shoulder, and was lost below the waist in the flowing folds of the train, gave special elegance to a most becoming and characteristic toilette. She wore a diamond necklace and other ornaments of great beauty. The ball was kept up to a late hour with great spirit, the Maharaja himself being a very good dancer.

On the evening of the 21st there was an alarm of fire at Barnes Court, the residence of Sir Charles Aitchison, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Fortunately the discovery was made as early as nine o'clock; had it occurred in the night the consequences might have been much more serious. As far as can be known, a beam in one of the chimneys had ignited, and by the time it was found out part of the roof was on fire. Luckily help was available, and the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. By what stupidity or by what malignity are beams laid in chimneys? The accident of fire attributed to this cause is not an infrequent one, and to the unprofessional mind these beams seem as unnecessary as they are dangerous.

The first performance of "The Mikado" was given to a crowded house on the evening of Thursday, the 24th, and my soberest, most critical judgment compels me to pronounce it a success. It is the more pleasant to be able to do this as I had some apprehension that it might prove otherwise. Not from any want of confidence in the powers of those who had undertaken to produce the opera, but simply because many of the conditions which conduced to its success when it was brought out at home are absent here. We have no Japanese village, no true Japanese costumes, no real Japs to teach us their use of the fan, and the little trotting step that rolls the Japanese lady along as though upon the smoothest of well-oiled castors. India is the land of punkahs, but for the most part we use them in a strictly utilitarian fashion which leaves small room for the pretty airs and graces of which the more elegant of the punkah tribe are capable. On Thursday night the curtain rose upon our friends, "countrymen, and lovers" so triumphantly disguised as the Japanese nobles of this most preposterous opera that the eye of affection sought in vain even for the landmark of an eyebrow. We had seen these "old familiar faces" as sailors, as dragoons, as pirates and policemen, but never, no, never had we seen them so surpassingly hideous and so absolutely unrecognisable! In the background of the scenery admirably painted by Mr. McCracken, of the Punjab police, gleamed the Fusiyame sacred mountain of Japan, with whose truncated cone the least travelled among us have been intimately acquainted since our childhood, on many a tea tray, screen, and plate, and this at once transported us in imagination to the town of Titipu, and we were ready to accept all that followed such transportation. Mr. Ducane, as "Pooh-Bah," "Lord High Everything Else," betrayed his individuality by his towering height, which his costume seemed to increase; and Major Barrington Foote, as "Ko-Ko" Lord High Executioner of Titipu, by characteristic gestures and movements, his musical tenor voice being cleverly disguised; while Captain Turner, whose loss of voice, so much regretted during the recent performance of the "Pirates of Penzance," has proved to be but temporary, as "Nanki Poo, the Wandering Minstrel," could not conceal his identity after the first note of his first song. If the men had committed the "Happy Despatch" upon their appearance and were delightfully ugly, the ladies were charmingly pretty, having wisely adopted only so much of Japanese costume and style as enhanced their own attractions. As the brightly dressed group trotted down the stage, there was a tendency to amble in only one or two cases; moving and turning almost with the precision of a drilled ballet, it was made plain why so many hours had been demanded daily for rehearsal; and the applause which testified to the admiration their appearance excited had been well earned. Mrs. Keith, as "Yum-Yum," sang excellently, and her acting has gained considerably in many respects since she took the part of Mabel in "The Pirates." To Mrs. LeMesurier, as "Ratisha—an elderly lady in love with Nanki-Poo"—the highest praise must be awarded. For the better presentment of this character she had nobly sacrificed, as far as in her case such sacrifice is possible, her personal attractions, boldly outlining non-existent wrinkles and depicting unfamiliar frowns on smooth brows. Her fine voice and dramatic talent were displayed to great advantage, and in the scenes in which it was necessary to depict the rage and scorn which possessed her, and especially in her furious exit at the end of the first act, when she dashed up the stage, scattering the crowd right and left, and literally knocking down those who came in her way, she brought down the house. As the "Mikado" is as yet comparatively unknown in the country it is perhaps allowable to refer to it in the spirit of a critic. While presenting all the mannerisms of its well-known author and composer, it is on the whole less taking than its predecessors. There are fewer airs to catch the public ear, and no melodies likely to become popular as in Gilbert and Sullivan's earlier productions. The fun is frequently very strained, and in some scenes the dainty prettiness so striking in "Pinafore," "Patience," and the "Pirates," is painfully lacking. "Nanki Po's" first song, in which the sentimentalist, the patriot, and the sailor combine, and which ends with a chorus beginning, "Then man the capstan, off we go," accompanied by appropriate action, is among the most taking. "Yum-Yum's" song in the second act—"The sun, whose rays are all ablaze"—rendered with the pretty archness which it demands, is attractive, and the rattling trio—"Here's a how-de-do"—will be generally certain of an encore. The part of the Mikado was ably sustained by Major Deane, who gave his great song "A more humane Mikado move" with admirable spirit. "The Mikado" has already been performed twice to a crowded house, and as every seat is taken for the three performances of the 28th, the 30th, and the 2nd prox. it is, I think, safe to predict that it will prove to be the greatest success of the season.

The eighteenth annual exhibition of the Simla Fine Arts Society was opened on Friday, the 18th inst., and is in many respects one of the best that has hitherto been held. The Indian amateur artist, like all other amateurs, is not a person to be counted upon. He is a creature of impulse—shall we say of inspiration?—and works now well, now ill, as the spirit moves him. He is seen at his best and at his worst in this year's exhibition, but the really bad pictures are few in number, and the good ones are in several cases unusually good. Colonel Tanner, who carries off the first prize given by H. E. the Viceroy for the best original picture in oils or water-colour, this year contributes an unusually large number of pictures and sketches, chiefly of mountain scenery. Space will not permit a lengthy description of any of these pictures, and there is in the exhibition so much that is worthy of admiration that it would be unfair to dismiss the subject in a few lines. It shall therefore be left for another opportunity.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Duff have arrived and are the guests of His Excellency and Lady Dufferin. Their visit will be of five or six days' duration, and they will see Simla at its brightest and best, both socially and in the matter of climate. The rains are quite over, and morning after morning the snows gleam white between the blue line of the distant hills below and the bluer line of sky above. Picnics and country excursions are the order of the day. We climb up hills, we scramble down valleys, we ride, we run, we walk, we lounge, for our days of idleness are numbered; we can almost count them upon our fingers, and they grow daily shorter.

Sir Lepel Griffin is still among us, the guest of the Hon. Mr. Hope, and Mr. Gordon, who will be the guest of Mr. Justice Cunningham is shortly expected to arrive.

JAKKO.

MURDER BY A SEPOY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSCAT, SEPT. 30.

A TRAGICAL occurrence took place last Monday at about noon, which has caused an unusually deep sensation in Muscat. The murder-mania seems to have seized the Indian sepoy nowadays. A private of the detachment of the Marine Battalion stationed here for the protection of the Agency, by name Hussein Bux, ran amuck last Monday, the 21st instant, and shot an unoffending marine in the streets, and then ended his own life by drowning himself in order to avoid capture and the consequences thereof. The circumstances of the case are these. The deceased private, who was a Pathan, did not bear a good character, and was a confirmed smoker of ganja. Being incited by jealousy, determined to kill a woman named Fatimah, a his successful rival. On the morning of the 21st, which proved so fatal to him, Hussein Bux was sent by the havildar of the detachment to the bazaar to bring food for a prisoner, a sepoy convicted of desertion. There he delayed for about two hours, which he passed in a shop where ganja is sold, and, after getting himself sufficiently intoxicated, returned to the lines. Unperceived by his comrades he succeeded in taking away his rifle and twenty rounds of cartridges, besides forty rounds more from two other privates. Thus armed, he repaired to the house of the woman, and without much ado pointed his gun at her, but so closely that he was able to throw up the muzzle, and save herself. Foiled in his attempt, and seeing the woman escape, he did not pursue her, nor did he try a second shot, but came out of the house and sat down in a street near by. His victim, who was muttering to himself, happened to pass by, and Hussein Bux, thinking that he was being abused, levelled his rifle and killed the man. He then went towards the sea, and sat down with his rifle on the rocky beach. Meanwhile, the Political Agent, Colonel Miles, having got information of the murder, pursued the murderer, but before he could call him to surrender, Hussein Bux jumped into the water, and about ten minutes after was picked up lifeless by a diver.

THE POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 3.

THE Fine Arts Exhibition closed to-day, having attracted for the week it was open a fair number of visitors and critics. There are many pictures which deserve more than a glance, and though some people say the exhibition was not up to the average, many of the works are decidedly above it. It is a pity that we cannot bake china in India, for some paintings on china which were exhibited would, if done in India, have gained prizes or high commendation, notably Miss Branson's tea set with different flowers painted very delicately on each piece, and plates by Miss Follet in the Kate Greenaway style, very dainty in their delineation. A group of flowers on white satin by the same amateur was also very good. Miss Pelle's "Pomegranates," for which she shared a prize with Miss A. Portman's "Mirror with flowering creepers" were very real, although the white of the plate must have added to the difficulty of the work. The antigonum blossoms trailing over Miss Portman's mirror were a very great trial of skill, and people wonder why they were not as "highly commended" by the judges as by everybody else. There were some scarlet passion flowers on a framed mirror, painted by Mrs. Passy, though not in the catalogue, which particularly pleased us. Mrs. Scott's "After the Monsoon" was perhaps the best of the pictures sent in by her, but all were far above the level of the general amateur. There were some pictures exhibited by very juvenile artists. One, a copy of Aaron Penley by Miss Kirkham, gave promise of great efficiency and talent. "A Study of a Mahomedan's head," by Miss Bell-Irving, was very justly "highly commended." Pestonjee Bomanjee's "Head of a Sidi," though hideously ugly, was painfully true to nature, and has found a purchaser with a taste for the real

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

WARLIKE ATTITUDE OF SERVIA.

AUSTRIA SUPPORTS TURKEY.

MOVEMENTS OF TURKISH TROOPS.

BELGRADE, Oct. 3.

There was a long debate to-day in the Skuptschina on the Bulgarian question. His Majesty King Milan the 1st made a speech in which he dwelt upon the critical state of affairs which existed, and declared that he would quickly meet all danger which threatened Servia with deeds. His Majesty, in conclusion, asked the Assembly to authorise a loan for the purpose of increasing the armaments of the country.

VIENNA, Oct. 3.

The President of the Austro-Hungarian Council of Ministers, speaking in the Lower House of Legislature to-day, said that the present revolution in Roumelia had completely surprised the Great Powers, but that all of them were unanimous in desiring the maintenance of the *status quo* and the Treaty of Berlin. Nobody, he said, would hinder Turkey from asserting her rights in the disturbed Provinces. His Excellency disclaimed any intention on the part of Austria of annexing Bosnia or of occupying Turkish territory.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 2.

The Czar has declined to receive a deputation of Bulgarians which arrived here for the purpose of having an interview with His Imperial Majesty.

Oct. 3.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar has to-day received the Bulgarian deputation he at first declined to receive.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 2.

Turkish troops are converging on Salonica and Dedeagatch.

A Turkish war vessel has been ordered to bring away Turkish troops from Smyrna.

AFFAIRS IN BURMAH.

RECALL OF THE FRENCH CONSUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

M. Haas, the French Consul at Mandalay, is reported from Rangoon to have been recalled.

DEATH OF A MADRAS OFFICER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 3.

This morning Colonel West, of the 32nd Madras Infantry, died from the effects of severe contusions received while a passenger by the s. s. Booldana during the recent cyclone off False Point.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL LOAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

Tenders for over four lakhs were opened yesterday for the Madras Municipal debenture loan of Rs. 2,50,000 at six per cent. Only about half a lakh was offered at par. The Bank of Madras offered to take up the whole amount required at Rs. 86-8. At last night's meeting of commissioners it was resolved to accept the tender at par, and all below to the extent of Rs. 2,35,000). Consequently the Municipalities Rs. 1,48,500 at 13½ per cent. discount.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

Their Excellencies hold a drawing-room at Calcutta in December.

Brigade Surgeon Brown officiates as statistical officer to the Government of India, *vice* Surgeon-Major Stephen.

The Governor-General desires to place on record the recognition of the services rendered to Government by Major-General Cunningham, of the Archæological Survey.

The following appointments have been made in the Archæological Survey:—Surveyors, Mr. Begler (Bengal), Major Keith (North-West Provinces), Mr. Rodgers (Punjab).

The six months' furlough granted to Mr. Kelly has been cancelled.

Mr. Jackson has been granted a year's furlough.

Captain Gasford officiates as Political Agent of the third class from the date of assuming charge at Thul Chotiali.

Lieutenant Watson, Central India Horse, is granted leave in India.

Captain Ramsay is posted as Joint-Commissioner of Leh.

In the Adjutant-General's Department Major Cook is appointed Assistant, *vice* Colonel Biscoe, and Captain Sebold, Deputy Assistant, *vice* Cook.

1st Sikhs.—Lieutenant McMahon becomes wing officer, *vice* Major Lane, deceased.

2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.—Lieutenant Swate becomes wing officer, *vice* Captain Welchman, promoted.

Furloughs:—Colonel Clifford, 2nd P. C., 321 days; Lieutenant-Colonel Colocan, 33rd B. I., one year and 276 days; Lieutenant-Colonel Glascock, 1st B. C., one year and 250 days; Lieutenant-Colonel Service, Cavalry, 102 days; Major McNele, B. C., one year and 12 days; Major Fraser, 30th B. I., two years; Major Abbott, 42nd B. I., one year and 43 days; Major Shepherd, 1st P. C., 304 days; Major Watts, 3rd P. C., one year; Captain Graves, 21st B. I., one year; Lieutenant Paul, 6th B. C., one year; Lieutenant Wallace, 27th N. I., one year; Brigade Surgeon Browne, one year and 99 days; Surgeon Hamilton, 33rd B. I., one year; Surgeon Kellie, 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, one year; Surgeon Haig, 1st P. C., one year.

Extensions:—Lieutenant-Colonel Bloomfield, two months; Surgeon-Major Monteith, six months; Surgeon Warden, 14 days.

Mr. Macdonald, of the Public Works Department, officiates as Under-Secretary during the absence of Major Begbie.

The Viceroy confers the title of Khan Bahadur upon Ghulam Muhiudin Sahib, station Master, Tanjore.

The order of British India, first-class, is conferred on Subadar Zuman Khan Bahadur, 29th Bombay Infantry; and of the second-class upon Ressaldar Mahomed Azeem Khan, 2nd Sind Horse.

A medal for good shooting has been awarded to Lieutenant Dale, of the East Indian Railway Volunteers.

Promotions:—Colonel—Lieutenant-Colonel Bythell, Bombay Staff Corps; Bengal Staff Corps—Captain—Lieutenant Hayes; Medical—Surgeons Major—Surgeons Willcocks, Moloney, Deakin, McKay, and Swaine.

Consequent on Mr. Palmer's transfer to Egypt, Mr. Barnes is enrolled as an officer of the 4thclass; and Babu Ishan Chandra Basu of the 5th class, Financial Department.

Dr. Power, Civil Surgeon of Simla, has settled at St. Kilda, near Melbourne, and does not intend to return to India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LATEST FROM THE SOUDAN.

WADY HALFA, Oct. 2.

The dervishes are within eighty miles of the British advanced posts. The second battalion of the Dublin Fusiliers have been ordered to reinforce General Grenfell.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Oct. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nerbudda, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Duke of Devonshire, outward bound for Bombay, Karrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 3.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. Malacca left here yesterday for Bombay direct.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is steadily. Sarats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dholleras 4 9-16

The Manchester Market has been very firm, with some upward tendency.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-2
do.	6 1½
40s. Mule Twist	0-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74
,, ,, ...	75
3 ,, Consols for account	99
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	101
4½ ,, French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	47 9-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	66,000 bales.
,, ,, Sarats	6,000 ,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	90,000 ,,
,, ,, Sarats	nil. ,,
,, Stock of Cotton	430,000 ,,
,, ,, Sarats	48,000 ,,
,, ,, Cotton in London	23,000 ,,

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 4.)

STATE OF INTERCOURSE AND COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoy, perfect.

Messages *via* Turkey will pass over interrupted section from Bushire to Fao by mail, which leaves Bushire every Friday afternoon. The next mail over the interrupted section leaves Bushire at 2 p.m. on the 8th inst.

Anglo-American Company's cable interrupted between Brest and St. Pierre.

Due to the block on the Madras lines, consequent on the interruption to the East Coast lines through the late cyclone, the public are informed that deferred messages for Madras and stations in the Madras Presidency will suffer a delay of from 45 to 60 hours in transmission.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Oct., 3.

10 p.m.	79 8

SUNDAY, Oct. 4.

6 a.m.	79 3
10 a.m.	79 5
2 p.m.	75 5
4 p.m.	79 4

The s. s. Ravenna, with the English mails which left London on the 27th ultimo, sailed from Suez at 4-30 p.m. on Friday.

The fifth of the series of popular concerts in aid of the Byculla School hospital endowment fund will be given at the Town Hall this afternoon.

The height of water in Vehar and Tulsi lakes on Friday was respectively 57 feet 70 cents and 47 feet 70 cents, compared with 60 feet and 53 feet in the corresponding week last year.

The Lord Mayor of London has called a meeting at the Mansion House in support of Lady Dufferin's Fund, to be held some time next month. The Secretary of State for India and Lady Randolph Churchill have contributed handsome donations.

The first donation to the Female Medical Aid Society, Bombay, from Sorath Prant, has been the contribution of Rs. 500 to the Bombay Fund from the Khan Saheb Samat Khan of Gidad.

The Rajah of Dhurrumpore has contributed Rs. 500 to Lady Reay's Bombay Fund.

His Highness the Maharao of Kotah has subscribed two thousand rupees to Lady Dufferin's Fund.

It is now stated that the storm wave which swept over False Point destroyed five hundred villages.

The calamity that has fallen upon Bengal is, says the *Englishman*, probably more serious than any similar event since the great famine of 1874. A large proportion of the population in the flooded districts has been brought to the verge of ruin by a disaster which they could neither foresee nor avoid. The most harrowing reports of distress and misery are received from the afflicted districts, —reports from Civilians, District Engineers, railway officers, planters, [illegible] and it is evident that nothing but a vigorous effort on the part of the public can prevent a terrible loss of human life. A subscription list in aid of the sufferers has been opened.

The *Bombay Guardian* expresses satisfaction at the *Bombay Gazette* having come out boldly in advocacy of the non-recognition of child-marriage. We have, it says, for years insisted that the Government should recognise nothing as marriage in which the marrying parties were not of marriageable age, and in which they did not voluntarily make the compact. We have been singular in this opinion. Mr. Justice Pinhey's decision shows that what was needed was that some one should break the ice. We earnestly hope that when the minimum age at which parties may be regarded as intelligently marrying is fixed, it will not be below 14 for the female.

The report of the Diocesan Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which has just been issued, states that the sum realised by the sale of books during the past year amounted to Rs. 2,748-4-8 as against Rs. 3,236-12-1 in the previous year, but the difference is more than covered by an advance of Rs. 500, received in December from the military authorities towards the supply of Bibles and Prayer Books to the different regiments. The purchases made at the depôt for cash payments show an increase of Rs. 12-9-11. The falling-off has been in the sales through current accounts, under which head there has been a decrease of Rs. 618-3-0. In addition to works in general and religious literature published by the Society, 95 Bibles and 430 Prayer Books have been issued during the year. Bibles and Prayer Books of the value of Rs. 650 have been ordered for Government, and are in course of delivery.

The Telegraph Department does not appear of late to be despatching press messages as promptly as might be wished. The *Indian Daily News* says:—"The delay in our Bombay mail telegram, which was seventeen hours in transit, was due to all communication with Bombay having been cut off during the night in consequence of a break in the line between Deolalee and Bombay. This explains the detention, but in no way explains why the Bombay office, or any other office on either side of the break, received messages at the higher "urgent" or ordinary rates knowing that such messages must be delayed. No private company would dare to take advantage of the public in this way, and it is not creditable to the Government that they should take advantage of their monopoly, and the power they possess to make and enforce their own rules, to practically receive money under false pretences. If our correspondent had been informed that his message could not be delivered within three or four hours, he would have saved fifty per cent. on its cost, and despatche l it at the "deferred" rate. If we had the time, we certainly have all the inclination to test the legality of the Telegraph Department accepting and retaining payment for an unfulfilled contract."

The memorandum of instructions which Sir T. Madava Rao has drawn up for the guidance of the Madras delegate to England for the coming elections consists of twelve articles, the moderation and good sense of which have been generally recognized. They are as follows:—Delegate should devote himself to the main object in view, viz., to interest the people of Great Britain in the welfare of India. He should not identify himself with any one of the political parties in England. That party is the best which does its best for the welfare of India. This is the main line to be followed. If Lord Ripon be dear to India, it is not because he is a Liberal, but simply because he is so earnest in promoting India's welfare. Act in consultation with the other delegates, in view to avoid divergencies and to ensure concert and harmony. Gratefully acknowledge the great good which the British Government have done to India. Call for greater interest and sympathy in and for Indian affairs, greater respect and regard for Indian feelings and opinions generally. Show that India possesses greater political intelligence than ever before. Plead generally for moderate taxation of necessaries of life and for greater security of landed tenures. Dwell on the value of India to England, and the value of England to India. While stating aims and aspirations show reliance on British wisdom, justice, and benevolence. Say we want our views and feelings regarding Indian matters to be better recognized and respected in the local Administration.

In March, 1884, the editor of the *Madras Mail*, on behalf of the press of India, solicited favourable consideration for the proposal to make a further reduction in the rates of postage on newspapers, but was informed that the Government of India were then unable to sanction such a reduction in consideration of the large amount of revenue involved. It was estimated that the reduction of the rate of postage from half an anna to three pies would lead to a falling-off of postal revenue to the extent of about one lakh of rupees. It was promised, however, that the matter would not be lost sight of; and the editor of the *Madras Mail* addressed another letter on the subject, on the 20th August, 1885, to the Government of India, who, in their reply, dated the 25th ult., regret that, though most anxious to give every possible postal facility to all classes of the public, they are unable at present to modify the decision conveyed in the previous communication.

They seem to have very curious ideas about retrenchment in Madras. A correspondent of the *Madras Times* draws attention to the following notable instance of what he calls cheese-paring economy. He says:—"The magazine at Perambore, being no longer fit for the storage of gunpowder, is being emptied, and 2,000 barrels have been sent to Trichinopoly as a temporary measure, till funds are available for building a magazine in Fort Saint George. The average cost per barrel by rail is about Rs. 4-8-0, besides packing in waterproof cloth and gunny, about Rs. 1-8-0, including labour, Rs. 6 per barrel. Thus the total cost amounts to Rs. 12,000 for shifting the powder to Trichinopoly, and the same amount will be expended in returning it, when funds are available. A magazine might surely be built for a more trifle more than this sum.

In the controversy with the Government of India the Madras Chamber of Commerce finds a warm supporter in the *Madras Mail*, on the ground that in accordance with the spirit of fair trade India should be allowed to impose import duties on British goods. It maintains that if India were a self-governed colony like Victoria, New South Wales, or New Zealand, the cotton duties would be re-imposed without a moment's hesitation, and England would have to acquiesce in it. In support of its contention it gives a list of several places where such duty is charged. it is stated that in the Bahamas a duty of 15 to 20 per cent. *ad valorum* is charged on cotton piece-goods; in the Cape of Good Hope 15 per cent; in Newfoundland 13 per cent; in Western Australia and Jamaica 12½ per cent; in Tasmania 10 per cent; in Ceylon 5 per cent. The list includes a good many other places besides where such duty is levied. Victoria, it is true, admits some cotton goods free, but charges 20 to 25 per cent. on the rest. South Australia charges 10 per cent. on some goods and New Zealand 15 per cent. In Canada the duty is ½d. per square yard undyed, plus 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, and 1d. per square yard dyed, plus 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, and on other goods 15 to 33 per cent. *ad valorem*. Remarking that import duties are in vogue in the larger part of Greater Britain outside India, the article concludes thus:—"The dependency that stands, perhaps, in most need of this means of subsistence is denied on high moral grounds such practical proof of local self-government as the enjoyment of the right of self-taxation for local purposes. This is the penalty of India's manifestation of a self-helping spirit that means rivalry to Manchester. In a word, evil was done to India that good might accrue to Manchester.

The raising of the fee levied by the Turkish authorities on pilgrims at Jeddah for a travelling pass, from 8 piastres to 15 piastres, was not allowed to pass without notice by the British representatives in the interest of the pilgrims from India. The increase in the impost was reported by Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah to Sir W. A. White, the British Representative at Constantinople, with an intimation that the Consul had refused his official co-operation to the measure, but that, on the arrival of a large number of pilgrims, he consented, under pressure from the authorities, to allow the 15 piastres to be deposited by the pilgrim brokers in Her Majesty's Consulate, pending instructions from Her Majesty's Embassy. On making inquiries at the Sublime Porte, Sir William White was informed that the enhancement had been made in consequence of a decision come to last year by the Council of State and the Council of Ministers and sanctioned by Imperial Iradé, and likely to become applied to travellers of all nationalities in the Ottoman Empire. Under these circumstances, he failed to see on what grounds the British Consul at Jeddah could advise British Indian pilgrims to refuse to submit themselves to the payment of the increased fee. Sir William White reported in this sense to Earl Granville on the 22nd June, and the report was forwarded to the Secretary of State for India. On July 15 Lord Randolph Churchill replied that, as the measures applied generally to travellers of any nationality in all parts of the Turkish dominions, he did not apprehend that any sufficient ground existed for a protest by Her Majesty's Government in reference thereto.

General Sir F. Roberts has taken his passage to return to this country by the P. and O. steamer Nizam, leaving Brindisi on the 9th of November.

The Bombay correspondent of the *Medical Times*, in commenting upon the "India Army Circular" of Feb. 6, and its so-called "correction" by that of May 20, says:—"It is a thousand pities that the authorities should have recourse to such a penny wise pound foolish policy, which runs counter to all considerations of equity and the keeping of faith. It is to be hoped that they will retrace their steps and reproduce the original order without any 'correction,' for the plain and simple reason that there was nothing therein which was not 'correct.'" The Government of India have early this year issued another order which is received with disfavour, viz., for all Indian medical officers in military employ to provide themselves with a pocket-case of instruments to fit into the pouch of the belt. This is in contravention of the terms under which they enter the service, that the Government will provide all surgical instruments required for service use; and as this is to be provided at the officer's own expense, it does not tally with the terms of the India Office Circular issued to candidates." The same correspondent, in noticing the outbreak of cholera at the Sailors' Home, urges the necessity of sanitary supervision and control over soda-water manufactories.

Major-General Sir Lewis Pelly, writing in the *British Trade Journal*, says:—"The Pearl trade of the Gulf has been famous from the earliest historic period; and the pearl banks of the islands of Bahrein, and of the small maritime chieftains known as Dobai, Shargeb, Amulgawaine, and Rasulkhyma, on the Arab shore-line of the Gulf are still the richest pearl-fishing grounds in the world; and yet, perhaps, the finest pearls still swill about on the sand at the bottom of the Gulf waters. The law seems to be that the deeper the water the finer the pearl or the oyster, and the deeper water along the banks has never yet been fished. The Arabs pursue their fishery by diving from small craft, which during the pearl season may be seen anchored by thousands along the banks. Seven fathoms is the maximum depth of their diving while their ordinary fisheries are pursued in from four to five fathoms of water. Now, as the water deepens very slowly off the Arab coast, and as this shoal water over the banks extends some hundreds of miles—from the reefs of Bahrein and El Katuiff to Cape Mussendoom—it seems probable that, were the deeper water along these banks to be exploited by steamers fitted with regular diving apparatus, miraculous draughts of pearls might still be obtained.

MILITARY NEWS.

The I. M. S. Canning will sail to-day for Sunkim, with 9 European and 17 native commissioned officers, 816 men, 95 followers, 10 horses, and one hospital assistant of the 20th Madras Infantry. The following are the names of the officers:—Colonel F. D. Plowden, Colonel B. H. Preston, Lieutenant-Colonel Goldie, Lieutenants J. W. Currie, E. W. M. Mason, E. P. Wood, F. C. Rynd, and H. V. Campbell, and Surgeon C. H. Bennett.

The regulations for Mounted Infantry in England have been adapted to that arm of the Volunteer service in India. A single company will consist of one captain, four lieutenants, one colour sergeant-major, one quartermaster sergeant, five sergeants, six corporals, and two buglers, and from 90 to 106 volunteers. In the event of the numbers exceeding 106 volunteers, an extra major, captain, lieutenant, sergeant, bugler, and two corporals will be allowed.

The Home authorities, the *Pioneer* says, are now in possession of the Government of India's proposals for increasing the strength of the Native Infantry, and orders regarding the raising of new regiments in Northern India may shortly be expected to issue.

The London correspondent of a contemporary says that Colonel Sir Baker Russell, who relinquishes the command of the 13th Hussars on the return home of the regiment next month, will be offered the post of Assistant Adjutant-General for Equipment, &c., at the Horse Guards, in which Colonel Rundell, late 3rd Hussars, will have completed his five years at the end of the year.

THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE PRESIDENCY COMMANDS.

The *Indian Daily News* says:—We are not always in accord with the *Bombay Gazette*; but we do heartily subscribe to a protest lodged by that paper against the mischievous proposals for army centralisation, by which the Presidency Commands would be abolished, and one Commander-in-Chief appointed for the whole of India. It seems to us that the arguments against such a scheme are as palpable as they are overwhelming. The lessons of the Mutiny ought not to be forgotten or ignored. Though great changes have undoubtedly taken place, still that disastrous outbreak occurred less than thirty years since. And it was certainly owing to the separate Presidency Army system in a very great measure that the Mutiny was not more far-reaching and serious in its results. The *Bombay Gazette* quotes Sir Richard Temple's Memorandum, written in 1879, upon the recommendations of the Army Commission. Sir Richard Temple, whatever may be said of him by his detractors, has probably a wider and more correct knowledge of India and things Indian than any living Englishman, the author of the "Imperial Gazetteer" not even excepted. He possesses also keen political insight, and an appreciation of the importance of maintaining England's Imperial interests which there is now a-days no ready a tendency in some quarters to lose sight of. Further, he deservedly holds a first place as an organiser and Indian Administrator. Sir Richard, in his Memorandum, pointed out the many objections to over centralisation in Indian Army matters, both political and administrative, and sententiously summed up his conclusions as follows:—"It is expedient to maintain the Presidential Armies distinct as at present; and the separate departments, as now maintained, are essential to the efficiency of the Army administration under the present system." We trust the folly of disorganising the Indian Army by abolishing the Presidency Commands will not be perpetrated. There are some things better than economy, and preparedness and efficiency, especially at this time, are amongst them.

NOTES FROM NEEMUCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Oct. 3.

Neemuch is now the very ideal of dulness, where one day is just the same as another, time hanging heavily for those looking forward to retirement to better and more congenial regions. You see the same faces at the usual and perhaps sole *rendezvous*, which is at the Library, inside of which there is some sort or other of mental food, and outside tepid drinks in the shape of "pop" with lukewarm soda-water are obtainable to revivify those requiring them. The Russian scare has put many out of pocket, and brought back some to a humdrum existence to which they were longing to bid adieu. Life in Neemuch is a *tabula rasa*, there is nothing happening, neither tragedy nor comedy. The same sun blazes from morning to night. The *Bombay Gazette* and other newspapers arrive every morning with due punctuality, for which we are duly grateful to the postal and railway folk. But in all the papers dulness reigns supreme, there being no news of an exciting, an amusing, or a thoughtful character.

It is said that the move of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry from this station to Poona, and that of the 2nd here, is uncertain.

The weather has been exceedingly trying, and the heat has been great. Rain is wanted badly. There is one thing that is wanted very plentifully and cheap, and that is ice. The ice factory at Mhow might, I would suggest, open a branch here for the sale of that commodity at a moderate price—about 20 or 16 pounds for the rupees.

AN INCIDENT AT POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the leading paragraph in your contemporary's issue to-day concerning the omission of the National Anthem from the programme of the prize distribution ceremony on Tuesday last, we feel it to be our duty to state that your contemporary has not been properly informed as regards the actual facts of what occurred on the occasion. We will not notice here the outrageous attack made upon what he is pleased to call "the stupid youthful educational revolt," from his charges with disloyalty and discourtesy, except by a simple denial of the charge, and we shall confine ourselves to a bare statement of facts as they occurred, for the information of the public.

The singing of the National Anthem, of which there are two adaptations in Marathi, does not usually conclude ceremonies of the kind held here. The insertion of the Anthem in the programme was made by the School Board as a suitable conclusion of Tuesday's ceremony, and no difficulty would have arisen if Mr. Lee-Warner had not on the morning of that day insisted that the usual respect shown in European gatherings would have to be shown by the mixed assembly. It was at the time pointed out to him that as the native portion of the audience was not used to rise as a mark of respect on such occasions, and as the few Europeans who were likely to attend might not know when the Anthem was sung, as the tunes in Marathi are so different, it would not be possible to comply with his requisition without causing confusion, as some would stand while the others retained their seats. To avoid all appearance of any such unpleasantness, it was proposed at the eleventh hour to drop this portion of the programme; but as Mr. Lee-Warner persisted that the full programme should be carried out, a few of the girls, who knew the English Anthem, were made to sing a portion of it. These are the facts; and we leave the public to judge how far there was any justification for the insinuation and charges made in your contemporary's notice of the occurrence. The first insertion of the anthem in the programme was entirely of the Board's own motion. Mr. Lee-Warner had not suggested it. The proposal to drop it was made from a feeling that compliance with his requisition was not possible without creating confusion. The names of the members of the School Board, and the whole character of the proceedings, are a sufficient guarantee that no discourtesy could have been intended, and no offence should therefore have been taken.—We have, &c.

S. P. PANDIT,
NARAYAN B. DANDEKAR,
Secretaries to the Board of the Poona High School for Native Girls.

Poona, Oct. 4.

THE GORAI FERRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A short time ago I proceeded on business to Borivli, a small village on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and on arriving there early in the forenoon and quickly transacting the little business I had on hand, I returned to the station, only to find that some six hours must elapse before I could catch the up-train. Not desiring to idle my time I was devising some means of engaging my leisure hours when it occurred to me that I might run over to Dharavi, and see for myself the quarries once and still famous for the superiority of their stone. The distance to Gorai across the creek is hardly five miles, and I was the more induced to this step as I had previously read in the local dailies that a ferry system was established across the creek. I had not proceeded far when I repented of my plan. For the only road leading to the creek is so execrably bad that it hardly deserves the name. Judging from its present state, I should think that the road has never been repaired since its construction. However I was not to be deterred from my purpose, and eventually arrived at the creek covered with slime and perspiration, and my feet woefully blistered. Here another disappointment awaited me. After walking by the side of the creek for a quarter of an hour and seeing no ferry come, I shouted with all my might to attract some boat or other, but to no purpose. On questioning a fisher, he informed me that I might cry myself to hoarseness, but that I could not get a boat. Thoroughly disgusted with this wild-goose chase, I returned through a repetition of the road difficulties to the station, and patiently awaited the arrival of the upstrain. On mentioning this incident to a friend, a resident of those parts, I was not a little surprised to hear him say that not only had the daily papers published an announcement of the establishment of a ferry system, but that a Government Resolution was issued in July last sanctioning this much-needed convenience. Comment is useless. What I should like to know is, why Government should be at the trouble of issuing a Resolution to sanction a something which does not exist, and of the establishment of which n signs are yet apparent?

H.

INTERLOPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the early days of the East India Company an Act was passed by the Government at home, giving the Company power to deport from India any private individuals (interlopers they were called in the Act) landing in India without the sanction of the Company. Can you inform me if this Act has ever been repealed?

Oct. 2. AN INTERLOPER.

THE SECUNDERABAD SPORTING TEAM AT POONA.

THE CRICKET MATCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The cricket match between Poona and Secunderabad ended, as everyone expected, in the former inflicting upon the latter a heavy defeat. It will be remembered that in their first innings the visitors made 73 runs, and Poona had compiled exactly 130 runs for the fall of six wickets. The two noteouts were Barton (63) and Carpenter (22), who came to the wickets at the times given above, while Forbes and Hazleton handled the leather. Both bowlers trundled well, so that run-getting was a difficulty, especially as neither batsman showed any inclination for taking liberties, and it was not till after twenty-three minutes' play that ten runs were added to the score; but then, Barton and Carpenter commenced to play more freely, and 100 went up at 11-36. Two runs later Barton was bowled by a shooter, which broke, delivered by Forbes. (Seven wickets for 102 runs.) Barton's innings of 71 was, as I have already stated, a magnificent one, utterly devoid of chances, and in the course of which he certainly did not make more than bad strokes, which were due to balls "kicking." His total comprised:—2 fours; 6 threes; 16 twos; and 13 singles. Carpenter who was playing a bolder game than he did yesterday, was now joined by Talbot, and it was soon evident that the troubles of the Secunderabad team were not over. Both batsmen punished the bowling freely; 150 went up at 11-55, 170 at 11-55, and 180 at 12-4; and immediately after the new-comer (Talbot) played Forbes on to his wicket after a warm innings of 17 which included a 5, two of which were overthrown due to one of Harvey's wild returns. (Eight wickets for 180 runs.) Bonus now came in, and Jamieson relieved Hazleton with the ball, and before any addition was made to the score Carpenter was run out through some smart fielding on the part of Dorward, after playing a capital innings of 47. (Nine wickets for 180.) The rest of the Poona team only raised the score by 6 runs, and their innings terminated at 12-20 for 186 runs. Forbes bowled very well to-day, and his side fielded fairly well.

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

	Total balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Hazleton ..	188	98	12	3	0
Forbes	132	87	12	4	1
Warden ..	8	9	0	0	0
Jamieson ...	92	21	2	1	0
Dorward ..	21	5	2	0	0

At half-past twelve, Secunderabad went in for their second innings, being 113 runs behind their opponents on the first. Barton and Raikes again commenced the bowling; and in this respect the former's performance was as noteworthy as that which he gave with the willow. Arbuthnot and Dorward were the first representatives of the visitors, and disaster set in for their side from the very outset, Dorward and Warden being the only two who made the slightest stand. At 5 Arbuthnot was caught off Raikes, and Hazleton went in. It took 19 minutes to raise the total to 10; and at 17 Hazleton played over a straight ball from Raikes, and was dismissed. Warden joined his captain, but the latter was stumped smartly by Bonus with no addition to the score. Tickell, who followed, was bowled clean by Barton next ball; and Jamieson, who now came in, aided in raising the total to 25, when he was well caught by Carleton at long off. (One wicket for 5; 2, 3, and 4 for 17, and 5 for 25.) Hunter-Blair was run out at 28 (6 wickets), and at 36, which was hoisted at 1-20, Harvey was secured by Lyttelton over Raikes's head. (Seven wickets down.) Forbes became Warden's partner, and these two hit up 11 runs in six minutes, when Raikes bowled the former (eight wickets for 11 runs), and the latter was stumped by Bonus with the total unchanged. (Nine wickets down.) General Prendergast and Maclier were now partners, but the former played on the first ball he received, making ten wickets down for 41; and Hardy, the last man, together with Maclier, increased the total to 45, when the former was caught by Hall. Thus the innings, which was one long series of misfortunes, closed 51 minutes from its commencement for a small amount, which left Poona victorious by an innings and 62 runs.

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

	Total balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Barton	72	8	12	4
Raikes	70	35	3	6

The following is the score:—

SECUNDERABAD.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
E H Hazleton, c Lyttelton b Barton	19	b Raikes	4
Dorward (1t5), c and b Raikes	0	st Bonus b Barton	10
Warden (17th M N D), st Bonus b Barton	0	st Bonus b Barton	11
Hunter Blair (R E), b Barton	2	run out	1
Tickell (Mid Regt) c Lyttelton b Raikes	6	b Barton	0
Jamieson (11th M N I), c Clifton b Raikes	20	c Carleton b Raikes	4
Harvey (RA), b Barton	3	c Lyttleton b Raikes	0
Forbes (Hants Regt), b Raikes	4	b Raikes	3
Maclier (Hants Regt), b Barton	1	c Hunt b Raikes	2
Prendergast (RE), c Hunt b Raikes	2	b Barton	0
Arbuthnot, not out	5	c Carpenter b Raikes	3
Hardy (RA), c and b Barton	4	not out	2
Extras b 8, l-b 1	9	Byes	2
Total	73	Total	15

POONA.

1st Innings.	
Lyttelton, b Hazleton	13
Caldecott, b Hazleton	12
Barton, b Forbes	71
Carleton, b Forbes	0
Raikes, run out	12
T C Hunt, b Hazleton	2
G A Carleton, run out	1
Carpenter, run out	47
H Talbot, b Forbes	17
Bonus, not out	3
Fitzherbert, l b w, b Jamieson	0
Clifton, b Forbes	0
Extras: b 1, l-b 2, w 3	6
Total	186

THE CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

The Central Rifle Meeting commenced at Poona on Friday morning last under very favourable auspices as regards the weather, until towards evening when the wind blew very strongly, which somewhat spoiled the shooting. Only two matches, viz., the Rifle Derby and the Deccan Sweepstakes, were closed during the day. The following is a list of the scores made, and the prizes won, by the successful competitors:—

THE RIFLE DERBY.

	Pts.	Prize. Rs.
Sergt Osborne, G I P Vol ...	32	30
Sergt Whitty, G I P Vol... ...	31	20
Hav Crishnajee Metter, 9th Bo Inf	31	15
Lce Sergt Downing, N Stafford ...	30	15
Sergt Gidney, G I P Vol ...	30	10
Lce Sergt Paterson, G I P Vol ...	30	10
Lieut Harrison, East York ...	29	10
Sergt Mawhood, Bo Vol	29	10
Pte A Wilson, East York ...	29	5
Hav Major Mahomed Backer, 24th Bo I	29	5
Bugler Pedro Antone, 23rd Bo I ...	29	5
Cr Serg McKenna, Lan Fusiliers	28	5
Bugler Gooderson, Rifle Brigade	28	5
Pte Sharp, Gloster	28	5
Pte Savage, N Stafford	28	5

3 counted out.

THE DECCAN SWEEPSTAKES.

	Pts.	Prize. Rs.
Pte Shaik Alfoo, 7th Bo I ...	35	30
Sergt Warne, Bo V R	33	20
Pte Ashcroft, Lan Fus	33	15
Capt Hon U Roche, S W B ...	33	15
Pte Moore, Gloster	33	10
Sergt Holder N Stafford	32	10
Pte Webb, Lanc Fus	32	10
Le Naik Dierdeen Gopudia, 22nd Bo I	32	10
Jemr Mirza Mahomed Beg, 9th Bo Inf	32	5
Lce Corpl Appleby, Worcester ...	31	5
Sergt Mason, N Stafford	31	5
Lieut Harrison, E. Y. R... ...	31	5
Pte Brock, N Stafford	31	5
Lce Corpl Clabby, Bo V R ...	31	5
Sergt Lennon, Gloster	31	5

The following match

his friends statements to the effect that Government grants-in-aid to European, as compared with native, schools were excessive, and he emphasised, as a refutation of these statements, the fact that, in the report just read, an appeal had been made to him to endeavour to induce the Government to increase the grant-in-aid of schools supported by private enterprise. Statistics, he said, proved three points. First, that the European community in India could not draw support from its surroundings; secondly, that that community was largely dependent upon selfhelp; and, thirdly, that the self-reliance of the European community helped the Government in a material manner. Lord Canning, in his minute on the question of educaiton in India, had said that the European community in this country was a class which obtained very little help from its connection with England, and had no firm hold on India. The reason why it had no firm hold on India, the speaker said, was obvious. Many of those present were doubtless also present on the occasion of the visit of the Gaekwar to the Poona High School in the city. On that occasion a long list was read out, from which it was seen that the Native Princes and Sirdars and other leaders of native society had come forward nobly to aid the cause of education. The European community could not copy the example of the native community because it was not sufficiently numerous. Another point to be remembered in comparing European with native schools was the fact that the classes of the vernacular schools were always filled, and economy of administration was thus rendered possible. When 400 or 500 pupils were registered as attending a school, economy of detail was a purely secondary consideration. This, the speaker said, was the first point to be considered as between European and native schools; or, in other words, schools which had got a firm hold on the country. The second point to be considered was self-help, in which direction, as he had previously shown, the sum of Rs. 31,000 was paid in fees by the European community of the Bombay Presidency. A simple calculation would show that this sum represented an average payment by parents of Rs. 30 per head for every European boy or girl educated in this Presidency. Compared with the native schools this rate was very high, and the speaker instanced the case of one high school, not very far from the spot where they then were, which average only Rs. 10 per boy. With regard to his third point, Mr. Lee-Warner said that self-reliance on the part of the European community was an immense aid to the Educational Department. He spoke of the former management of the high schools, which, in days gone by, had nearly all English masters presiding over them. Now the case was different, as there was scarcely a school in the Bombay Presidency which was so presided over. Thus, education had been the means of opening up, within itself as it were, a new profession for the natives of this country, as masters and teachers in the very schools in which themselves were formerly taught. Lord Canning spoke of the European community as a community capable of being a source of strength to the Government and of utility to India. This, the speaker thought, all would acknowledge they had been. The speaker was glad to notice one item in the report which must of necessity be absent from the reports of the departmental schools, and this was the moral and religious instruction which the pupils of the Victoria High School received. He was of opinion that, if the European community was to be a source of real strength to the Government, great attention in this respect should be paid to the bringing up of the growing generation. His attention had frequently been called, through the medium of official and other correspondence, to a frequent cause of complaint, and this was that no sort of career in the public service was offered to European boys educated in India. He was certainly opinion that Lord Canning, when he clothed his educational scheme, anticipated that such a career would be opened to our boys. As regards this part of the question there could be no doubt that the inducements offered were inadequate, and the matter, he trusted, would receive the attention and support of the department. Mr. Chatfield would soon return to take up his appointment, and he would, doubtless, give the matter his earnest consideration. The speaker concluded by hoping that he might leave behind him, as a memorial of his temporary term of office, a revised and satisfactory code of grants-in-aid.

The prizes were then distributed, after which a programme was gone through by the children, and the audience dispersed.

THE PARSEES OF YEZD.

A LETTER has been received from Yezd, calling attention to the damage done by the recent floods in that portion of the Shah's dominions. Many of the Persian Parsees residing there, being very poor, have been brought by this visitation to the verge of destitution, and their co-religionists in Bombay and other parts of India are accordingly requested to assist their poorer brethren of Persia. The writer exhorts the Parsees who enjoy peace and prosperity under British rule to turn their attention to the condition of their co-religionists in Persia, and to make constant endeavours to remove some disabilities from which they are still suffering. The correspondent says there are two Towers of Silence near Yezd, one of which is in a dilapidated condition, and the other is too small for the requirements of the Zoroastrians residing in the town and in the villages around. The people, it is stated, experience great difficulty and hardships in bringing their dead to these Towers of Silence from long distances, and the wealthy Parsees of Bombay are asked to build one in a more convenient and central spot. It is also stated that some parents being in exceedingly poor circumstances, are unable to bear the marriage expenses of their daughters, who consequently pass their lives in enforced celibacy. The writer appeals to the Parsees of Bombay and to the Society for Improving the Condition of Persian Parsees to take such measures as they may deem fit for the removal of the grievances complained of.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

THE following is a complete list of gentlemen nominated to act on the Committee at the Indian Contingent Reception Fund meeting held on Friday last:—Mr. Justice Bayley, Brigadier-General Heathcote, The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes Adam, E. C. K. Ollivant, C. S., Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, C. S. I., Col. Beville, Major Creagh, Major Echalez, Captain Morland, Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Messrs. Sorabjee Framjee Patell, H. H. Aga Mahomed Sultan Shah, H. H. Aga Jungee Shah, H. Curwen, Grattan Geary, Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, J. H. Grant, C. S., Currim Mahomed Sulleman, R. Walton, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Bhaishunker Nanabhoy, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. R. N. Khory, Messrs. S. D. Sassoon, H. H. Aga Akbar Shah, The Hon'ble Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Mr. Jehangeer Cowasjee Jehangeer, Lieut.-Colonel G. Merewether, R.E., Messrs. Lukhmidas Khimji, H. M. Chiggar, Jehangirsha E. Kohiar, the Rev. Leo. Maurin, Messrs. Jehangir, B. Vachs, Santaram Vithul, Hormasjee N. Vakel, Jalbhoy A. Sett, K. N. Kabrajee Khursetjee N. Serval, K. M. Shroff, R. N. Khote, C. I. E., Manockjee Burjorjee, Goculdass Jugmohundass, Dr. T. Blaney, Messrs. Camrudin Tyabjee, Nowrojee N. Wadia, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Damodur Thakersey Mooljee, B. N. Serval, E. R. Freeborn, J. N. Petit, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Colonel Phelps, the Hon. V. N. Mandlik, the Hon. K. T. Telang, Messrs. Tribhovundass Mungaldass, Framjee D. Petit, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Fazulbhoy Visbram, Rehimtoolbhoy Aliana Munjee, Manockshah Jehangirshah Teleyarkhan, Sorabjee N. Cooper, Adamjee Peerbhoy, Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, A. F. Moos, Nanabhoy R. Chichgur, Captain John Hext, R.N., Messrs. J. B. Murzban, H. W. Barrow, Vizbhucandas Atmaram, F. R. Vicajee, A. B. Dhurumsey, Dr. C. P. de Souza, Messrs. Mooljee Jeevraj, Mooljee Bhuvandas Barbhaya, Dr. G. R. de Cunha, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, and Ruttonjee Bomanjee, Mr. H. A. Acworth, C. S., Khan Bahadur J. D. Wadia, Messrs. Rehemtoola M. Sayani, Vundravundas Purshotumdas, and Nanabhoy R. Ranina, joined honorary secretaries.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously registered.	61 91	61 93	65 46	68 45
Oct. 2, Friday	0 90	....	....	....
Oct. 3, Saturday	0 2	2 4	2 35	2 31
Oct. 4, Sunday	....	0 15	0 15	0 17
Total	65 83	64 12	67 93	70 96
Corresponding date last year	71 66	82 90	80 67	77 97

MADRAS.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—A native named Moonoosawmy was this morning placed before Mr. Mir Ansarudien Sahib Bahadur, at the Black Town Presidency Magistrate's Court, and charged with having on the 25th ultimo attempted to commit murder and with voluntarily causing hurt to a woman by means of a dangerous weapon. The prosecutrix was the prisoner's concubine for the past four years, and about a month ago she took up with another man and deserted the prisoner. The prisoner on the 25th ultimo, endeavoured to induce her to return to his keeping, but she refused. He thereupon knocked her down, drew a knife from his waist, and stabbed her on the right and left side of the abdomen. The gashes caused were not very severe. He was about to stab her a third time when the other tenants of the house in which they were being attracted by her screams, came to her rescue. The prisoner immediately decamped, but was arrested by the Police of the C. Division. The case is pending enquiry.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.—In Throat Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, writes:—"The value of Dr. de Jongh's Cod-Liver Oil as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 233, High Holborn, London.

ENGLISH SP[illegible]

CRI[illegible]

THE first of the fixtures arranged against the amateur team which is now on a visit to America was brought to a conclusion at New York and ended in a draw. England's score was 91 and 244, New York obtained 62 and 70 for three wickets.

The second match played at Scarborough during the "week" was that between fairly representative teams of the Gentlemen and Players, and ended in a victory for the former by an innings and 25 runs. This result was mainly due to the splendid batting displayed by Mr. W. G. Grace, and the bowling of Mr. Christopherson in the first and of Mr. Evans in the second innings of the Players. Going in first on a difficult wicket runs were hard to obtain in the beginning, but as the game progressed Mr. Grace warmed up and played one of his brilliant innings. He scored 174 out of the 283 obtained by his side. The professionals on going in their turn offered but weak opposition, and were disposed of for one of the poorest essays witnessed this season in a high-class contest. Mr. Christopherson took seven wickets for 22 runs and Mr. Evans two wickets for three runs. The Players' total was 60. Following on, they were more successful. When the fifth wicket fell only 33 runs were required to save the single innings defeat, the score standing at 171. But three runs later, Bates, the newcomer, was bowled. Three more wickets fell with the score unaltered, and with five more runs added the last wicket fell. Hall, who went in sixth, carried out his bat for a patient 80. Gunn, who was in first and out fifth, contributed a well-played 42, which saved his side from a more ignominious defeat. Scotton, 26, was the only other double-figure scorer. Mr. Evans obtained five wickets for 29 runs, four of them being secured without a run being scored in three overs.

The next match of the Scarborough Carnival was that between the M. C. C. and Yorkshire. The latter being fortunate in obtaining first innings did remarkably well, and scored 322, mainly owing to the exertions of Ulyett 67, Mr. Leadbeater 65, and the Hon. M. B. Hawke 38. This long score, combined with the state of the weather, did not permit of the match being played out, and the game resulted in a draw greatly in favour of the Tykes. The M. C. C. scores were 155 and 156 for six wickets. A dashing 63 by Mr. C. J. Thornton in his well-known style and 21 by Mr. O'Brien were the best scores in the first innings, Scotton, Gunn, and Barnes, the three Nottingham cracks, who played for the club, being all out for ciphers. In the second innings Mr. Thornton 25, Gunn 20, Barnes not out 44, and Mr. C. W. Wright not out 42 all played well.

When the small but important match was in progress between the team that Shaw took last year to Australia and an eleven of England. This was a gate-money match, and neither side was fairly representative. Shaw, Shrewsbury, and Briggs were absent from the first team, while the England team had only four men who would have been included in either a strong Gentlemen's or Players' team. The latest scores were England 179—Grace 51, J. Hide 34, and Lee 25. The Anglo-Australian team scored 156 and 125 for five wickets. Barnes 27 and 16, Scotton 23 and 11, Ulyett 36 and 43, M. Read 13 and 49 not out were the best scorers.

Several ladies' matches have been played recently, in one of which was achieved what we believe is the best performance on record in such matches. In a match played in Ireland between Limanady and Derry Miss Dalison, for the latter, scored 75, and Miss Lyle played carefully for 43 not out. The side's total was 174. This, we believe, is both the highest total and the highest individual score in ladies' match. It must be mentioned that the opposing bowling was very feeble, though some very good catches were brought off. The Limanady total was 62 for six wickets. Miss Heygate 17 and Miss M'Causland 11 not out were the best scorers. In a similar match at Clevedon each side was composed of nine ladies representing Clevedon and a ladies' cricket club called the Somersetshire Grasshoppers. The scores were Clevedon 81 and 67; the Grasshoppers 48 and 58. Miss V. Lushington 22 made the highest score of the day for the former, but Miss Stock 22 not out for the latter pressed her close. In Cheshire the ladies of Haughton played the ladies of Harthill. The ladies declared that with lighter bats cricket is a much pleasanter game than lawn-tennis.

CYCLING.

Several English wheelmen, both amateurs and professionals, have gone over to America to take part in several tournaments against American cyclists. A tournament of this nature was held at Hartford, where the following were among the most important of the races. The one-mile amateur race open to all was won by Furnivall, of England, C. P. Burnham, representing America, being second. English and Webber, the two crack English riders, were third and fourth respectively. The time was 2 min. 48 sec. Ten-Miles Professional Bicycle Scratch Race.—R. Howell, Coventry, 1; F. Wood, Leicester, 2; Neilson, U.S.A., 3; R. James, Birmingham, 0; a terrific race; time, 31 min 30½ sec. Five-Miles Amateur Bicycle Scratch Race, open.—E. P. Burnham, Newton, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 1; R. H. English, North Shields B.C., 2; R. Cripps, Nottingham B.C., 3; time, 15 min 18 1-5th sec. One-Mile Record Bicycle Race, extra.—R. H. English, North Shields B.C., 1; E. P. Burnham, Newton, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 2; R. Cripps, Nottingham B.C, 3; Furnivall and Hendee, though strongly pressed by their friends, elected not to ride in this event; time, 2 min 45sec, the fastest time made during the meeting. One-Mile Professional Bicycle Scratch Race, open.—F. Wood, Leicester, England, 1; R. Howell, Coventry, 2; R. James, Birmingham, 3; a grand struggle, won by half a yard; time, 2min 50sec. Three Miles Amateur Bicycle Scratch Race open.—P. Furnivall, Beretta C.C., England, 1; M. J. V. Webber, Vectis B.C., 2; H. W. Latham, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A., 3; won after a hard race in; time, 9min 1sec. Three-Miles Amateur Tricycle Scratch Race, open.—R. Chambers, Speedwell B. C., 1; R. Cripps, Nottingham B. C., 2; Chambers won a very exciting and evenly matched contest; time, 10min 4sec. One-Mile Tricycle Race, amateurs.—R. Chambers, Speedwell B. C., Birmingham, 1; R. Cripps, Nottingham B. C., 2; Winans, 3; won by three yards; time, 3min 91-5th sec. Five-Miles Professional Race, open.—R. Howell, Coventry, 1; F. Wood, Leicester, 2; W. M. Woodside, Blossburg, Pennsylvania, 3; won by six inches; time, 15min 44sec. Ten-Miles Amateur Record Race, open.—R. H. English, North Shields, 1; P. Furnivall, Beretta C. C., 2; M. J. V. Webber, Vectis B. C., 3; C. E. Webber, Smithville, New Jersey, 0; won by a quarter of a mile; Webber finished second but takes third prize; 31 min 1 2-5th sec. From this it will be seen that the English contingent more than maintained their supremacy.

The Old Country representatives followed up their success at Hartford by again carrying off the principal prizes at the international meeting at Springfield. The principal events on the first day were the following:—One-Mile Professional Handicap.—F. Wood, Leicester 1; R. Howell, Coventry, 2; R. Neilson, Boston, 3; won easily in the marvellous time of 2min 35 3-5th sec, the best on record. Ten-Miles Amateur Championship of United States.—E. P. Burnham, Newton, Mass, U.S.A., 1; W. A. Rowe, Lynn, U.S.A., 2; Rich, 3; in this race Stone fouled Hendee, both falling heavily; Stone's wrist was broken, and Hendee badly hurt; time, 30min 24 2-5th sec. One mile Amateur Tricycle.—R. Cripps, Nottingham B.C., 1; R. Chambers, Speedwell B.C., Birmingham, 2; Winans, Springfield B.C., Mass, 3; won, after a good finish, in 3min 17 4-5th sec. Three-Miles Amateur Tricycle.—Chambers, 1; Rich, 2; H. M'Causland 11 not out were the best scorers. In a similar match at Clevedon each side was composed of nine ladies representing Clevedon and a ladies' cricket club called the Somersetshire Grasshoppers. The scores were Clevedon 81 and 67; the Grasshoppers 48 and 58. Miss V. Lushington 22 made the highest score of the day for the former, but Miss Stock 22 not out for the latter pressed her close. In Cheshire the ladies of Haughton played the ladies of Harthill. The ladies declared that with lighter bats cricket is a much pleasanter game than lawn-tennis.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Inchborva, 1,487 tons, Captain J W Eno, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Clan Maclean, 1,496 tons, Captain J Schafield, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Java, 943 tons, Captain Jones, sails to-day for Basreh, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 62 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Bhownuggur, 168 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Bhownuggur (1st Oct), with a general cargo, Mr H R Scott as first class and 20 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's Secundra, 1,691 tons, Captain Sharp, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta (5th Sept.), via Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs F Clem and child and 24 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamship Persia, 2,317 tons, Captain Robert Hutchinson, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, 5th September, *via* Portsaid and Suez, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Gale, Mrs. Bashford, Mr. J. Fergusson, Capt. Taunton, Mrs. F. Reid, Mr. N. Crowther, and Mr. Jacob.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From
3	Secundra (s)	Sharp	Calcutta, Sept. 5.
	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Sept. 1
	Clan Maclean (s)	Schafield	Liverpool, Sept. 2.
4	Darlington (s)	Ward	Rangoon, Sept. 22.
	Chilka (s)	Walker	Moulmein, Sept. 22.
	Persia (s)	Hutchinson	Liverpool, Sept. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
3	Rhoaina (s)	Curtis	Hull.
	Sunbeam (s)	Bono	Hull.
	Ancona (s)	Murray	China, &c.
4	Inchborva (s)	Eno	Liverpool.

The steamer Java, Jones, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last for Busreh.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—Steamer Knight of St. Patrick, for Antwerp.
" Bhownuggur, for Bhownuggur.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Gordon s—5 cases umbrellas, Esmaljee Mahomedally.
Clan Buchanan s—20 casks agricultural implements, The Agra Bank.

FROM LONDON.

Sherborne s—201 packages paint, varnish, oil, etc, and 9 cases clocks, The Agra Bank.
Loodiana s—20 cases slate pencils, A M Hassanally.
Sorrento s—1 case drawing paper, H Abdulally.
Thames s—5 cases butter, J Jeewanjee and Co.
Ancona s—5 packages brass wire; S A S Dawood; 2 cases books, Gopal Narayen and Co; 10 drums varnish, H Pestonjee; 233 kegs paints, 5 Essoobjees; 11 packages bacon and hams, and 3 packages medicine, Treacher and Co; 118 cases oilmanstores and medicine, Gowasjee Nowrojee Patell; 12) cases beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Sutlej s—2 qr. casks wine, D Nusserwanjee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Armenia s—10 cases manufactured tobacco, Essoofally Sumsoodeen and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rohilla s—10 cases glass, Gopaljee Mooljee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Hydaspes s—2 cases cigars, J Neuberg.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 3.

FOR LONDON.

Valetta s—225 cwts gall, Joosub Latiff; 14 cwts cloves, Cassum Soomar; 8 bales skins, Y Canjee and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mameluke s—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othabasca s—1,830 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of St Patrick s—3,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 3,940 cwts rapeseed, 14,001 cwts linseed, and 15,000 cwts wheat, Volkart and Co.

Nigara s—504 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 300 cwts horns, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 4,998 cwts linseed, Punnett and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, 2,256 cwts linseed, and 332 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts wheat, Tozeman and Boutillier and Co; 4,712 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Cerdic s—2,000 cwts wheat, Kika Khooshal.

FOR GENOA.

Cerdic s—100 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co; 6,000 cwts gingelly seed, F Masotti and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Gelert s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bangalore s—25 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, October 2.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·806
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	82·5
Extent of cloudy sky	37
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·1
General Direction of Wind	N.NE. NE. NE. NE. WNW. S. S. E. N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	250
Fall of Rain	0·90
Total fall during month	1·44
Total fall during year	65·91
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd October	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

285—T and Dayabhoy—Ramdas Bhandi vs Damoder Meghjee and others—E Motiee—Part heard.

385—A and Hormusjee—Hajee Abubaker Ismail and another vs. Khutijabai—M H Khan.

485—H C and Brown—Balkrishnadas Vithuldass and another vs Candass Tribhowandass and others—Balkrishna and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

195-85—Shamrao P—Haridas Keroji vs Gangji Lakhmidas—Mulji, B. R.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCT. 2.

Nicholson, Lt, Bo, 2nd Lancs, on duty, from Deesa.
Brown, Lt, 8th Bo Inty, on leave, from Nusseerabad.
Elphinstone, Lt, Bl, on leave, from Jabulpore.
Canefield, Lt, 10th Bo L I, on leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 3.

Stewart, Lt, Bl, R H A, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCT. 1.

Willis, Surg, Bo, 9th Regt N I, on leave.

OCTOBER 2.

Hay, Major, Bo, D. S. Police, on furlough, to England.

OCTOBER 3.

Bruce, Dy Surg-Genl, Bo I M D, on duty, to Belgaum.

OCTOBER 4.

Nicolson, Col, 3d Belooch, on furlough, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 3.

The following extract from District Orders is published for information:—Extract from District Orders by Br.-General, C.S., 18th September, 1885.—Privilege leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned officer as follows:—Lieut.-Col. L. H. Bayley, B. V. R. Corps, from 15th October, 1885, to 12th November 1885, 30 days.

(True Extract.)

(Sd.) W. B CREAGH, Major,
Dy. Asst. Adjutant General, B. D.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 7th instant, at 9 p.m. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

Vol. W. H. Radenhurst is transferred from F. to A. Company from this date.

Vol. F. G. Plotel having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to A Company.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS

BY H E THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Poona, 2nd October, 1885.

With the sanction of Government the C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt C E Sawyer, 1st Batn Loyal North Lancashire Regt, to officiate as Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, Northern Dn, vice Major Lawrence, who has vacated the appointment on proceeding on leave on medical certificate to England.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Bombay Lancers—Capt A N Monteith, Squadn officer (offg 3rd Squadn Comdr) to be 3rd Squadn Comdr, vice Capt Jackson, deceased.

No. 1 (Native) Mountain Bat.—Lieut W Elliot, 1st Subaltern, to officiate as commandant vice Keene, proceeded on sick leave to Europe.

29th Regt Bombay N I—Lieut A H G Kemball, Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer and Qr Mr vice Lieut Anckettill, deceased, 10th Sept 1885.

19th Regt B I—Col M H Nicolson, Genl List, Infantry, second in command 27th B L I, to officiate as comdt during the absence of Col Humfrey on furlough, until further orders.

With reference to G G O No. 291 of 1883, it is notified that the service of Col A W MacNaghten, Bo Cavy, has been replaced at the disposal of the C-in-C.

Col Macnaghten is placed on general duty, Poona.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the following changes affecting R A officers in this command have taken place:—

Major T Walker, Ind Ord Dept, has been promoted Regl Lieut Col upon the seconded list.

Major and Col F J Caldecott, Ind Ord Dept, has been promoted Regl Lieut-Col upon the seconded list.

Lieut H D Grier, No 9 Baty 1st Brigade Scottish Divn, has been placed upon the seconded list on appointment to the Bo N A.

Lieut L Graham, has been transferred from No 3 Battery 1st Brigade South Irish Divn, to No 1 Baty 1st Brigade Western Divn.

H E the C-in-C in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officer leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Royal Lancaster Regt.—Major J R Sharpe, for 15 months, on private affairs.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 29th September, as compared with that for the 22nd September:—

	September 22.	September 29.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0 0	2,00,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund	41,58,049	15 0	41,58,024	15 0
Treasury Balance	1,97,61,461	2 7	2,01,63,368	3 1
Other Deposits	3,01,60,516	2 10	3,00,17,385	3 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	12,86,696	7 7	13,35,548	2 9
Sundries	13,21,194	1 9	13,14,912	1 9
Rs.	7,80,83,818	9 9	8,02,19,861	7 7

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	69,80,778	14	0	69,22,914	0	0
Other authorized Investments	57,69,899	0	0	57,52,382	8	0
Loans on Govt. Securities	30,44,049	13	6	33,41,439	13	6
Credits on do	77,54,067	3	9	78,01,755	9	7
Bills Discounted	1,58,45,819	2	11	1,66,82,980	6	9
Balances with other Banks	3,13,740	2	10	2,57,339	10	0
Bullion	26,511	2	3	26,431	10	3
Dead Stock	11,56,606	0	5	11,56,864	10	0
Stamps	5,993	0	0	6,046	0	0
Sundries	7,74,833	12	7	7,48,955	14	8
Cash at Head Office	1,55,18,832	8	11	1,69,57,303	11	0
Do. at Branches	1,80,78,216	1	9	1,63,62,886	6	5
	7,80,83,818	9	9	8,09,19,861	7	7

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East; As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their seldom there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT, ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue; which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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NOTICES

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INFORMATIONS,
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☞ The GUIDE for October has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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AGENTS:

BOMBAY	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co
CALIAN	Railway Station.
BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.
DEOLALEE	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
ALLAHABAD	Railway Station.
MADRAS	Higginbotham & Co. and Grant Bros.
LONDON	G Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.; Procter & Co., 28, Oxford-street.

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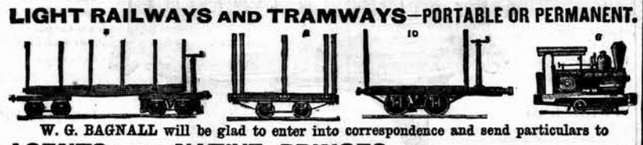

W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to

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FREEMAN'S SYRUP OF PHOSPHORUS,

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The value of Phosphorus as a remedy for Functional Disorders of the Nervous System induced by overwork and other exhausting influences incidental to modern life, and especially to those residing in the Tropics, has long been recognised by the medical profession both in England and India. Phosphorus, it is well known, is a normal constituent of the blood, and a never-failing ingredient in all the more important tissues and fluids of the body. It is a very important constituent of nerve tissue, and is found especially abundant in the brain.

Phosphorus is a very important alimentary principle; it is present in minute quantities in most food, and it is a matter of popular experience that food which is rich in Phosphorus is found to possess remarkable sustaining power. Oysters, lobsters, and other shell fish are partaken of almost greedily at late suppers, at balls, and after unusual exercise. Eggs also contain Phosphorus, and are very sustaining, and in normal states of living the supply obtained from these sources is sufficient.

The conditions of life in India, however, are exceptional, and altogether differ from life in England—the climate inducing, in many cases, lassitude, loss of energy and mental depression; in others again, as Judges, Civilians, Merchants, similar symptoms show themselves, the result of an overworked brain; and in all such cases, if Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus is at once prescribed, the early symptoms are speedily remedied, instead of the characteristic ones of overwork, mental depression, premature mental decay setting in, and finishing with a general break up of the health.

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It is the best possible medicine to counteract the effects of fast living, only too common, as all doctors well know, in India; but it cannot be too strongly pointed out that notwithstanding the wonderful relief this valuable medicine affords, such living must in time damage the health.

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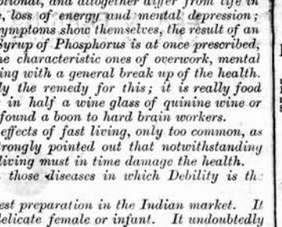

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The "OPEN SESAME" Spirit Stand can be procured only from us at our

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AT Rs. 25
is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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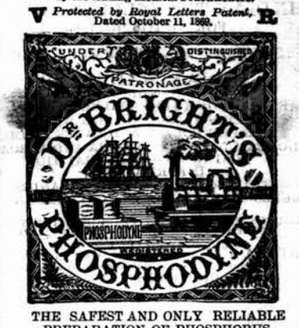

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